The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,064—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th June, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangaiore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. ARABIA 1080 Tons, on MONDAY, 13th June, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 10th June, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. DORUNDA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 22nd June, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Dorunda from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th June, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 24th *of each Month.*	and	BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150		Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 360	„ 240	Including Wines	„ 90	Without food.
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 115	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

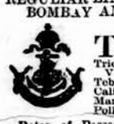
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULIAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.



THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Vessels.	Captains.	To sail.
Tebe	D. Foretich	10th June.
Calipso	B. Gelcich	15th „
Mars		25th „
Poliuce	G. Reglich	25th July.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 110 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	260	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S.S. HUNGARIA, 1,982 tons, 400 horsepower, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 27th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. nom.	1881.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3500	700	15th June
s.s. ROUMANIA	Thos. G. Knox.	3500	700	23rd „
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read.	3500	700	9th July

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. nom.	1881.
s.s. MACEDONIA	J. Martin	2272	480	23rd July

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

S. S. WISTOW HALL has arrived from Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a furnished RESIDENCE in Fort, consisting of a Drawing, Dining, and two Bed and Bath rooms, is entirely open to the breeze. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Medows Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a comfortable RESIDENCE in Fort, containing a Drawing, Dining, and two large Bed and Bath rooms. Rent moderate. Also TWENTY-FOUR OTHERS. Rents from 35, 35, 40, 45, 50, 50, 70, 75, 75, 80, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 110, 115, 125, 150, 150, 200, 200, 300, 350 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Medows Street, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against, the estate of the late Major K. G. MAYNE, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Amreli, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month of this date, after which no claims will be entertained.

G. F. HOGG, Col., 12th Regt. N.I.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.
Rajkote, Kattywar, June 4th, 1881.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, Limited.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MILL STORES to the above Company, to be delivered at the Mill, Colaba, during the half year, July to December, 1881. All tenders which to be sent in to the address of the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 13th current, at 2 p. m.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board.
K. H. CAMA, Secretary.
Bombay, Bruce Lane, 2nd June, 1881.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS

FOR

LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

6" by 3"	weighing 15 lbs. per foot	In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.	
8" by 4"	„ 24 „ „		
9½" by 4"	„ 29 „ „		
10" by 4½"	„ 34 „ „		
10" by 4½"	„ 33 „ „	Length 17 feet.	
12" by 5"	„ 43 „ „	„ 23 „	

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Wokrs, Howrah.

"BOOMER" PRESSES,

ADOPTED BY H. M.'s GOVERNMENT,

(Over 6,000 Sold)

CAN be worked by hand to a pressure of 300 tons and by power to 600 tons and upwards.

Specially-designed Presses for Cotton, Hides, Cloth Jute, Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c.

The Standard Oil Company of New York have 150 "Boomer" Presses in use at their works.

AGENTS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN BENGAL

BURN & COMPANY,
HOWRAH IRON WORKS, HOWRAH.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— TEHERAN	2389	400	A. C. Loggin	11th June
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3429	560	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2389	400	A. C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VERONA	3815	600	E. Ashdown	17th June.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	1st July.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	15th „
ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	29th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER,
Per lb. tin, Cash Rs. 1-4.

AUSTRALIAN JAMS,
Per lb. tin, Cash 8 annas.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

RANGOON OIL;
For prevention of rust.
Recommended and adopted by the War Office.
Sold in bottles at Cash Re. 1-4, Credit Re. 1-8
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	„ 4-4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JUST LANDED IN PRIME CONDITION.
DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS'S BREWERY.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs.	30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs.	30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs.	30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs.	30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs.	30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD	Rs.	30 per kilderkin.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO
Is a pleasant, bright, and sparkling Beverage, prepared with scrupulous regard to the requirements of caste, and may be partaken of by all classes, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees and Jews alike. The effects of Ozo in renovating the system are wonderful, its use being of the utmost importance in preserving and renewing a healthy state of Body and Mind.
Cash Price per dozen bottles, Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EDINA BLEND
OF
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

ANOTHER invoice of this Venerable Old Spirit has been received from the proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. Hardie, Edinburgh, whose first consignment secured so rapid a sale.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN
INSECT POWDER.

A MASS of spontaneous testimony has been received from all parts of India proving the surpassing efficacy of this powder in destroying Fleas and other noxious insects in Dogs and domestic animals. "Boon to sportsmen," "absolutely and thoroughly efficacious," "most satisfactory," "economical," "unparalleled," "admirable" and such like expletives which have been applied to it by no means exaggerate its excellence. *Vide* letter by "Glencairn" in the *Asian* of February 3, 1880. Be careful not to accept any other Powder as "the same thing." Ours is obtained from a Special Source and is endowed with an activity not approached by any other.

Tins Re. 1, Rs. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

VIVONE
AS A TABLE BEVERAGE IS OF EXCEEDING importance from several points of view.

BY GENERAL CONSENT STIMULANTS in food or drink are required in tropical climates to aid digestion and propel the circulation. No stimulant is more wholesome, none more pleasing to the senses, than VIVONE.

AS A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE severe but wholesome simplicity of patriarchal times when the fermentive process was banned and the exigencies of our own age, what more appropriate than a depurated grape juice unimpoverished by fermentation but enriched by nutritious stimuli! Such a beverage is VIVONE.

EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE IN TEA OR Coffee is the frequent cause of Congested Liver. This may generally be staved off by a timely substitution of VIVONE.

ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS HAVE THEIR properties marred by a narcotic action which deadens the perceptive sense. No such action characterizes the effect of VIVONE.

UNDER A TROPICAL THIRST NO DIGESTION, however robust, can long resist the vitiating influences of Tea, Coffee, and Alcoholic Liquids. But the digestive powers may be restored and thirst may be subdued by the adoption as an article of diet of VIVONE.

THE RITES OF HOSPITALITY DEMAND a beverage compatible with other refreshment, which will recruit and re-animate both mind and body. These are attributes which are especially developed in VIVONE.

Per dozen, Rs. 3. Case of 2 dozen, Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROUGHAM, English made, good, 2nd hand, FOR SALE. Price very moderate.

WM. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOARD—A Respectable Family residing in a large Bungalow at Byculla can receive 2 or 3 Gentlemen as boarders. Terms moderate.

WM. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALL persons indebted to or having claims against the estate of the late Surgeon-Major E. MORTON are requested to communicate with the undersigned before the 30th instant.

J. GALLOWAY, Lieut.-Col., 2nd Belooch Regiment,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Kurrachee, 3rd June, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PLOT of GOVERNMENT GROUND at Tardeo measuring 57,981 square yards will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in freehold at the Collector's Office, New Secretariate, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1881, at 2 p. m.

The plan of the land can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

H. E. JACOMB, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 6th June, 1881.

MESSRS. ASCHER and SCHLESINGER beg to notify that by mutual consent they have dissolved partnership this day.

Mr. Schlesinger will continue to carry on business at Quetta, Sibi, and Ruk. He has taken over all the stock, outstanding debts and liabilities of the above mentioned firm.

H. ASCHER.
Quetta, 23rd May, 1881. A. SCHLESINGER.

COMMISSARIAT.
SUPPLY OF BED AND PILLOW CASES.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Poona on FRIDAY, the 10th June, 1881, at 1 p.m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above offices.

C. SWINHOE, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 30th May 1881.

A NOVELTY IN BILLIARD BALLS.

WE have received for sale a trial consignment of PATENT COMPOSITION Billiard Balls especially suited for India and other hot climates. These balls are very durable and elegant; they turn down like Ivory and can be easily adjusted.

Billiard Balls, size 2 1/16 in.	3	in a set, at Rs. 24 per set.	
Pool Balls	12	„ „	96 „
Pyramid Balls	16	„ „	„ 128 „

Also a small lot of Ivory balls 16 in. set, so arranged that they may be used either for Pool or Pyramid. Price, Rs. 240 per set.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held in the Municipal Offices at 3 o'clock p. m. THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY).

The ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION for the further consideration of the proposed amendments in the Municipal Acts, as already notified, will be held THIS DAY, at 4-30 o'clock p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and
Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th June, 1881.

MORENAS & CO.

TO-DAY'S ICES.

RASPBERRY ICE CREAM	As. 4
PINE-APPLE ICE CREAM	„ 4
ROSE WATER ICE	„ 4
SYRUPS, per bottle	„ 12
COMFITS, per lb.	„ 12

PASTRY.
WINES AND SPIRITS.
(Wholesale and Retail.)

TREACHERS' AERATED WATERS	As. 2
ICED OZO, PHOSPHO, VIVONE, VIN VITÆ	„ 4

15, MEDOWS STREET.

THE BHOWNUGGER MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 16th day of June, 1881, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheets for the period ending 31st December, 1880.
2. To confirm the declaration of a payment of a dividend to the Preferential Quarter-share holders.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 9th to the 16th, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries.
8, Church Lane, Bombay, 3rd June, 1881.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE CALCUTTA PORT IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1870, ACT V (B. C.) OF 1870, AND THE CALCUTTA PORT IMPROVEMENT ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1880, ACT IV. (B.C.) OF 1880, AMENDED BY ACT I (B.C.) OF 1881.

ISSUE OF RS. TEN LAKHS 4½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES, HAVING A CURRENCY OF THIRTY YEARS.

TENDERS are invited for Ten lakhs of Rupees in 4½ per cent. debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1880 and Act I (B.C.) of 1881, to provide for the cost of works sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners, upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application, and the balance on the 13th July 1881, from which date interest will run.

The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in, or towards payment of, the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the 29th day of June, 1881, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman, and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected, only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.—Dated 2nd June, 1881.

G. H. SIMMONS, Secretary.
Port Commissioner's Office.

FORM OF TENDER.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST 4½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1881.

To the Secretary, PORT COMMISSIONERS.

I beg to apply for _____ debentures of Rs. _____

each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated June 2nd 1881, and I send herewith Bank of Bengal receipt for Rs. _____

being 2 per cent. deposit per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me, and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 13th of July 1881. The amount I undertake to pay for these debentures is Rs. _____ per cent. or Rs. _____ for each debenture.

Yours, &c.,
Name _____
Dated _____ 1881. Address _____

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."
(Rt. Hon'ble Lord Beaconsfield.)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS KEPT OF PATTERNS SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS COUNTRY. CAN BE FILLED AND COMPLETED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.

"Models of Compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES.
FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,
FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds.

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature and properly ripened

CIGAR.

Bottles Capacity.
1 Quart Rs. 3-8. 2 Quarts Rs. 5.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

Cash. per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.				Cash. per dozen. Pints. Rs. as.
42 0	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Johannisberg	... 23 0
	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.			
36 0	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Liebfraumilch	... 19 0
	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.			
27 0	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Nierstein	... 14 8
	Very soft and good bouquet.			
25 0	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Hochheimer	... 13 8
	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.			
24 8	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Steinwein	... ...
	Of great fragrance, pure and natural.			
21 0	Still...	... HOCK ...	... Geisenheim	... 11 8
	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.			
19 0	Still...	... HOCK ...	... Laubenheim	... 10 8
	A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.

Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.

Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs.	40
In German Silver case with key	„	60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	„	60
In fine Silver case with key	„	60
In fine Silver case keyless	„	70

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs.	25.	
In Hunting cases	„	30	
In semi-Hunting	„	35	

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES FOR RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)					TIME-PIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135	12 in.	Mahogany, chain and fusee, plate glass			Rs. 70
„ 240	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto lever escapement gold hairspring.	„ 130
„ 175	12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket	„ 60
„ 225	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto Finest Finish	„ 85
„ 325	24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls	„ 190
„ 365	24 in.	ditto	ditto	winding and setting behind	„ 245

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each.

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

One of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ...	Rs. 85 to Rs.	140
do do on a gong ...	125	225
do and chiming quarters.....	200	400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles	55	185

PALKI TIME-PIECES.

(Not striking) a number of choice designs.....	40	75

Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.
BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.
POONA, 1, East Street.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour...	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour...	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9	9 0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKIES IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	9 0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe „ „	216 0	231 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

AMESMERIST of twenty years' experience is now in Bombay, and can be consulted for the treatment and immediate relief of Headache, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Rheumatism, or any nervous complaint. Apply to W. R. PRICE, 32, Medows Street, Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

NOTICE TO H. M.'s JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give notice that a MEETING of H. M.'s JUSTICES of the PEACE, RESIDENT in the CITY of BOMBAY, will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1881, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Member of the Municipal Corporation in the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

THE London and Liverpool Markets being closed for the Whitsuntide holidays, we have nothing new to report from them.

In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was still quoted at 11 1-16 cents, but September shipment was 5 points higher at 10·72 cents per lb. The receipts at the United States ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Three days' Receipts	11,000	7,400	2,600
Total since 1st September.....	5,531,400	4,781,400	4,395,100

EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet in the extreme, and rates may be called 1-32d. lower. The dulness is partially due to this being mail-day and partially to the usual indisposition shown to do anything in anticipation of the result of Council drafts. The main cause, however, is the fact that the whole tendency of the market at the moment is in favour of easier rates, and to all appearance we have yet to see a considerable decline before anything like a steady basis is arrived at. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 7 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight 1s. 7¾d.		,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, .. 1s. 7¾d.		,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, .. 1s. 7 25-32d.		,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,, .. 2·09¼f.		,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 per cent. premium ; 60 days' sight at 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened quiet, but during the day a strong demand was manifested, and values advanced to Rs. 104½ for Fours and Rs. 111½ for Fours-and-a-half. At these figures a large business has been done this afternoon, and there are still speculative buyers, although it is difficult to see how they are to make a profit on their purchases.

SHARES continue strong and advancing. Bank of Bombays are 1 per cent. higher at Rs. 772½. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 1,035. Port Canning Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 210. Press Companies are quiet, and in some cases rather lower. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are all firm, and generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher.

COTTON to-day has been almost a blank as regards fresh business. Sellers are holding out for very full prices for good Dhollera, which is almost the only quality in strong demand, but buyers as a rule, having very little to cover, are not operating at all freely.

SEEDS and WHEAT are unchanged.

FREIGHTS are quiet, but all things considered fairly steady. For Liverpool we still quote 37s. 6d. to 40s. by steam and 40s. by sail. For other ports there is no change.

PIECE-GOODS are dull to a degree, and at the moment it is difficult to see where any improvement is going to come from, the excess of supplies over demand being so marked.

COALS are quiet at unchanged values.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	795
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chartd Bank L. & C....	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ...	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	107xd
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginni & Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	425 1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,475
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	545
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	61
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	890
Dholiera Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	100	240
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,725
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	450
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	450
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	310
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	1574
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	75	1,500
Sind & Puniaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co....	450	11,000	all	50	510

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	1,035
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	210

* For distribution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	100	1,000	1,000	100	650
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c.	175 165
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,350
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	380
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,000
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.....	30,000 A	10	3½	..	3½ @ 4
Do.	1,00015	100	100	..	110
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	820
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	160
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.....	20,000	25	15	..	18½
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	25	15	..	15½

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Couiston, 1,490 tons, Captain G. Dinsdale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Galle (31st May), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, 674 tons, Captain S. Davison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Hotz, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mackenzie, Colonel O. V. Tanner, Mr. Roche Clark, Mr. S. S. Dinshawjee, Mr. Reuben, and 71 deck.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
7	Arabia(s).....	Davison	Bassorah, May 25.
	Couistan (s)	Dinsdale	Galle, May 31.
	Bheema (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggar, June 6.
	Sumatra (s)	Briscoe	Venice, May 13.
	Calipso (s)	Gelcich	Constantinople, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Huzara (s)	Loutit	Carwar.
	Punjaub (s)	Macauley ...	P. G. via Kurrachee.
	Supreme.....	Dewar	Bremerhaven.
	Rosetta (s).....	Barlow	Southampton.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Ship Cumeria, to United Kingdom.
Steamer Coniston, to Marseilles.
Steamer Burmah, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Norfolk, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVAL.
4 Rajpootana (s)..... ..... Calcutta and N. Ports.
June. DEPARTURE.
4 Malda (s)..... ..... Calcutta and N. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla (s)—23packages oilmanstores, cheese, and bacon, Pallonjee Dhunjeebhoy ; 50 cases champagne, Cowasjee Brothers ; 12 cases sherry and 5 cases still hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Cypromene—55 cases matches, Tyebally Sooltanally ; 25 casks yellow ochre, 3 casks chrome yellow, and 50 drums linseed oil, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy ; 7 cases glassware, Hajee Essac Sob and Son.
Dewa Gungadhur—1 case victoria blue, Nuzerally Surufally and Co ; 240 drums linseed oil, 50 drums turpentine and 8 casks paints of sorts, Tyebally Chandabhoy ; 6 casks chrome yellow and 25 drums linseed oil, Lookmanjee Sumsoodin.
Glendarnel—50 cases whiskey, D. D. Shah ; 18 packages stationery, Surufally Moosabhoy ; 35 cases window glass and 4 casks hoes, Hassumally Lallmeya.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness—300 cwts. myrabolams, Khuttow Lodha ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co. ; 125 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj and Co.
Parkfield—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Cypromene—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Winstow Hall (s)—1,000 cwts. wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 9 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co. ; 114 bales wool, Hurasckchund Soonderjee ; 31 cwts. indigo, Khattal mull Toolaram ; 30 bales cotton, Bhoorai Nurpall and Co. ; 10 bales skins, Rusoolbhoy Rahimbhoy ; 50 bales cotton.

FROM LONDON.

Rosetta (s)—4½ cwts. ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; ¾ cwts. ivory, Surriff Durvesh.

FOR HULL.

Bothel (s)—130 cwts. canes, Natha Essa.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Conestan (s)—40,000 cwts. wheat, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Austriana—250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Peer of the Realm (s)—3,999 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.
Bessie Morris (s)—804 cwts wheat, Geo. Lockhart & Co., 150 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay & Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Volkyrien—100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Prince Port—200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Cothorstone (s)—6 bales hides, W. and A. Graham & Co.
Hamsteel (s)—700 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe (s)—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co ; 66 bales skins, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Cameria,—17,421 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

China (s)—26 bales bales twist. The National S. & W. Co ; 149 bales twist, C. Sorabjee

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa (s)—61 bales cotton, Ramnaran Gungapursad ; 210 bales cotton, Ramteedas Luckmidas ; 21 bales cotton, Bunsidhur Futteychund.

FOR HONGKONG.

China (s)—76 bales cotton, A. Esmail ; 126 bales cotton, Hunsraj Hurseokdass ; 96 bales twist and 148 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co. ; 100 bales twist, Aga Syed Meerza ; 20 bales twist, Mahomed Oomer and Co. ; 200 bales twist and 500 cwts sandlewood, Curimbhoy Ebram ; 286 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co. ; 25 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 72 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co. ; 19 bales twist, The Alliance S. and W. Co. ; 96 bales cotton, M. S. Gubbay and Co. ; 27 bales twist, E. L. Moolchund ; 282 bales cotton, R. B. Mody and Co. ; 3¾ cwts sharkfins and 19¾ cwts fishmaws, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed ; 45 bales cotton, Khetsecdass Hurmookray ; 268 cwts sandlewood, Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy ; 20 cwts sandlewood, Framjee Hormusjee Mitha.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6TH JUNE 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·674
Temperature of the Air	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point.....	76·0
Relative humidity of Air.....	·742
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	91·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	82·6
General Direction of Wind* .....WNW, NW, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	480
Fall of Rain*.....	0·38
Total fall during month	0·54
,, ,, ,, year.....	0·94

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 5.

Miles, Colonel, 26th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Bulkley, Major, 30th Regt., on duty, from Nusserabad.

JUNE 6.

Heyland, Major, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Harpur, Colonel, 23rd Bombay N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Strong, Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
Beynon, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Jeypore.
Flood, Surgeon, on leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 7.

Tanner, Colonel, 2nd Belooch, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Jackson, Lieutenant, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Neemuch.
Lance, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Punjab Cavalry, on leave, from Dera Ghazi Khan.
Richardson, Lieutenant, 1st Lancers, on leave.
Spratt, Major, 29th Regiment, on duty, from Natal.
Dudley, Surgeon Major, on duty, from Kandahar.
Dane, Surgeon, on duty.
Conoley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 7.

James, Brigadier General, Staff, on duty, to Deesa.
Shepherd, Captain, A. A. G. for Musketry, on leave, to England.
Saaffe, Surgeon, on leave, to England.
Morten, Lieutenant, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Heyland, Major, 1st Lancers, on leave, to England.
Dobbs, Lieutenant, Commissariat Department, on leave, to England.
Strong, Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.
Lance, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Beynon, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Mason, Vety.-Surgeon, on leave, to England.
Conoley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, June 7, 1881.

1. The Commandant announces to the Regiment with feelings of deep regret the death of Lieutenant Moorhouse of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, which sad event took place at "Bulsar" on Monday, the 6th instant. The Commandant is sure all ranks will feel equally with him the great loss the Regiment has sustained in the demise of this officer, who was an enthusiastic Volunteer and a highly respected member of the Corps.

2. Members who have not yet returned their arms and accoutrements are urgently requested to do so not later than 12 noon on Saturday, the 11th inst. Officer's Commanding companies are requested to do their utmost to cause all members of their companies to comply with the above order.

A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 4.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Major F. Coddington, Depy. Supdt., 2nd Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. E. C. Ryall, Asst. Supdt., 3rd Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months.

The leave granted to Mr. T. F. Freeman, Asst. Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is commuted to leave on medical certificate, and he is granted six months' extension thereof, with effect from 1st May 1881.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. V. Fraser, an Asst. Supdt. of the 1st Grade is allowed furlough for two years, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd Feb. 1881.

Mr. F. DeMarsac, an Asst. Supdt. of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for two years, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th May 1881.

Mr. J. Peake, an Asst. Supdt. of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for nine months, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th May 1881.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

Surgn.-Major T. Ffrench Mullen, M. D., Agency Surgn., Ulwur, held charge of the current duties of the Ulwur Political Agency, in addition to his own, from the afternoon of the 25th April to the afternoon of the 7th May 1881.

Capt. A. C. Talbot, Additional Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, received charge of the current duties of the Ulwur Political Agency from Surgn-Major T. F. Mullen, M. D., on the forenoon of the 7th May 1881.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. R. A. Wahab, R. E., Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, is transferred temporarily from the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

Lieut. E. Glennie, R. E., Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, (temporary rank), is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

Col. Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E., Suptdg. Engr, 1st Class, assumed charge of the duties of Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works on the 29th April 1881, in addition to his duties as Suptdg. Engr. of the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

Lieut. J. A. Tanner, R.E., Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works. This cancels Inspr. Genl.'s, Notification No. 33, dated 18th May 1881.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, availed himself of the leave granted him on the 16th May 1881.

Mr. C. H. Croudace, Ex. Engr., 2nd Grade, is posted to the Patna-Baraitch Railway Survey.

Mr. F. W. Morse, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, availed himself of the leave granted 14th March 1881, on the forenoon of the 17th March 1881.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr. G. Moyle, Asst. Engr., Indus Valley State Railway, is granted eighty-seven days' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Major C. E. Shepherd, S. C., Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Kandahar State Railway on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

Mr. G. F. Mathew, Traffic Supdt., Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days as he may avail himself of the same.

PUNJAUB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Lieut. B. Scott, R. E., availed himself of three months' privilege leave.

Lieut. B. Scott, R. E., Ex. Engr., Khooshalgurh Division, made over, and Mr. H. Luckstedt, Asst. Engr., took over charge of the Khooshalgurh Branch (Open Line), on the afternoon of the 21st May 1881.

With reference to P. W. D. Notification transferring Mr. L.G. Prickett, Asst. Engr., to the N.-W.P., Mr. L. G. Prickett reported his departure from this line on the afternoon of the 20th Jan. 1881.

This cancels Manager's Notification No. 5 of 27th Jan. 1881.

CENTRAL PROVINCE'S ORDERS.

(*Central Province's Gazette*, June 4.)

Mr. S. Ismay, c. s., Asst. Comsr. is appointed, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Raipur, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. W. King, Asst. Conservator, of Forests is promoted to Asst. Conservative first grade, with effect from the 9th of April 1881.

Mr. H. B. Anthony, Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests, availed himself on the afternoon of the 19th April 1881, of the leave granted him in Notification No. 1033 of 31st March 1881.

Four months' leave on Medical certificate under Sec. 51 of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Dr. H. M. Leather, Offg. Supdt., Nagpur Central Jail.

Major H. A. Hammond, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Nagpur, is appointed to the charge of the Central Jail, Nagpur in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Dr. Leckier, or until further orders.

Mr. M. Craggs, Civil Surgn., Chanda, made over executive charge of the jail at that station to Mr. Moreshwar Rao, Extra-Asst. Comsr., Chanda, on the afternoon of the 1st current.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. * * * AGENTS WANTED.

DR. A. MENIST'S

CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.

C. MARCKS & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SOLE AGENTS.

Pamphlets with instructions on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MACPHERSON—May 15th, at Clifton, Bristol, the wife of John Macpherson, Barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BAKER—June 6th, at Croydon, Mrs. Robert H. Baker, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SHERIDAN—May 8th, at Ajmere, Rajputana, Central India, Robert Barry Sheridan, Bombay City Police, aged 23 years and 224 days. Deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1881.

"OH SAHEB, would to God that either the Russians or your people would come and save us from those devils." The speaker was an inhabitant of the North-Eastern Persian district, or rather of the debateable territory between Herat and Meshed ; the words were addressed to Colonel MacGregor, who visited that part of the world six years ago ; and the "devils" were the people who boast that they "never rest either under the shadow of a tree or a king"—to wit, the Tekke Turcomans. The same expression of dread and weariness might have proceeded, with as much justification as in this particular instance, from any tribesman on the Persian northern frontier from Astrabad to Balk and beyond, and not only from every exposed village on the Kurdish-Turcoman boundary, but even from places well within the frontiers, both of Persia and Afghanistan, as far inland as Herat and Meshed. A few years earlier—say, between the time of Vambery's visit and the Russian conquest in 1873—Khiva itself was greatly harassed by the Turcomans, while owing to the watchfulness of the robbers the whole country between the Caspian and the capital was impassable for caravans. Khiva, however, retaliated with a vengeance, and there is no reason to doubt the statement vouched for by Russian and English travellers alike that at the time of the conquest the Khan of Khiva had some hundreds of thousands of Turcoman slaves in his possession. Up to 1841, when the Russians fortified the island of Ashdurada, in the Caspian, Turcoman pirates swept the eastern shores of that sea. The slavers on the Persian northern coast, that is, on the shores of the province of Mazanderan, which forms the southern line of the Caspian, were not suppressed until ten or eleven years ago, when Krasnovodsk was founded, and the first attempt made to establish a Russian station at Tchickislar. For its ferocious cruelty, and the systematic plan on which for long centuries it has been carried on, the Turcoman slave business is unmatched. A trackless expanse of sand, measuring two hundred thousand square miles, the Turcoman country has been the Pandemonium of slaves, wherein, moreover, the slave-hunters sometimes treated each other as brutally as they used their helpless victims. There is a Yankee-Brobdingnagian glint of humour in their diabolical trick whenever the occasion presented itself of paying off old scores by means of prairie fires ! Vambery is only one of the travellers who alludes to this peculiar kind of warfare. Though containing but hot, hard sand in the summer months, the Turcoman deserts are covered in many regions during the cooler season with long grass, which in course of time becomes dry as tinder and liable to break out, on the slightest encouragement, into a conflagration which may sweep over the country for miles.

The preventive system established by the Persians has been as weak and incoherent as the man-stealing system of the Turcomans was strong and well devised. Ferrier, who travelled in the frontier regions thirty-five years ago, said that the border could easily be rendered secure by a well disciplined and well armed force of only ten thousand men, that is to say, by a body of about three thousand men stationed at each of the three principal passes leading from the Turcoman steppe into Persian territory. As a matter of fact, he found that the Persian regular troops were worse than useless, and that even no trust would be reposed in the Kurdish population, whose ancestors had been settled to the number of fifteen thousand families, along the most exposed parts of the border as a garrison by Shah Abbas the Great about the year 1628. Sometimes the Kurdish guardians of the peace found it convenient to provoke Turcoman raids in order to convince the Shah of the period how very necessary their services were, and sometimes they divided the loot with the spoiler. The Governor-General of Khorassan, to whom the Turcoman frontier was committed, tried to impress the Turcomans more by the savagery of their retaliation than by any other means. Crucifixion has been one of the commonest punishments ; and some horrible scenes of that description have been witnessed at Sarraks and Meshed. Flaying alive used to be, and perhaps still is, another favourite mode of punishment. Again, as Colonel Petrosvitch, the great authority on the politics and social condition of the Perso-Afghan border, has described, the new Governors of Meshed occasionally inaugurated their administration by ordering as many Turcoman prisoners as would be found, to be marched out in front of him, impaled on the spot, and left to die there in their agony. That was how Abbas Mirza, one of the most humane and enlightened princes of the day, entered upon his viceregal duties. But we question whether any of these atrocities could be more cowardly than one which Colonel Petrosvitch describes in a remarkable memorandum issued less than three years ago at Tiflis. A large body of prisoners was driven pell-mell into a kind of enclosure whence it was impossible for them to escape, and then a detachment of troops was down up in front at a distance of three hundred yards. From that distance they kept firing away at their victims from morning to evening, until at last, from sheer inability to see clearly or shoot straight, they went up and butchered all whom their bungling marksmanship had spared.

In so far, therefore, as it contributes the stoppage of cattle-lifting, man-stealing, and their attendant atrocities, the Russian conquest will be a vast gain to humanity and civilization. We may sympathise, in some respects, with the Tekkes in their brave resistance, all the more as they have shown signs of a capacity to consolidate the various tribes between the Kopet Dagh and Merv into some semblance of a nationality. Ever since 1863 there have been growing signs of the rise of a Tekke hegemony ; and when some years ago Ali Verdi Khan left Geok Teppe to assume the chiefship of the Merv Turcomans, he left his son Murad Verdi at the former locality as the ruling representative of his house. It is only too probable, however, that Turcoman nationality, whether founded by Ali Verdi, or even a Chief more capable would have proved much more coherent than a rope of sand. But there can be no doubt whatever about the coherence and permanence of the military government under which the Steppes, and the southern lands much fairer and richer than they, have just been incorporated with the governor-generalship of the Caucasus.

But if the suppression of raiding and slavery had been their sole object, the Russians would not have passed the Southern Turcoman boundary. This, the natural boundary, is formed by a range of mountains sketching from the south-eastern corner of the Caspian to Balk. The Turcoman country proper may be likened to a sea of sand bounded on the south by a wall some eight hundred miles long from west to east. Of course the suppression of raiding and slavery was not their only object ; and besides Turcoman land they have annexed some of the fairest portions of Persia. True as late as 9th July, 1879, and at various intervals since the Foreign Secretaryship of Lord Clarendon, the Russian Government stated most solemnly that they had not the slightest intention of annexing any portion of Persian soil. But this was done with a mental reservation. England and Russia meant different things by "Persia" ; and a Russian official map published two or three years ago included as Russian a considerable portion of territory marked in English maps as Persian.

A picture may easily be formed in the mind's eye of this magnificent section of Persian territory, part of which has already been appropriated, and the remainder of which will speedily be treated in like manner. The country may be compared to two elongated letters V, the two limbs of one of which rest on the Caspian ; of the other on the Herat-Turcoman frontier ; while the apexes touch near Geok Teppe. The principal portion of the western V consists of the Goklan country and its vicinity, through which flow the rivers Attrek and Goorgan. The country between Askabad, the Herat frontier, Sarrakhs, and Meshed may be included in the other V. Roughly speaking, the country thus described measures about five hundred and fifty miles in length ; and in breadth, at its narrowest point, say in the vicinity of Geok Teppe and Boojnord, between twenty and thirty miles. The occupation of the western V. may be regarded as complete. In spite of maps, official declarations, parliamentary speeches, and the like, the Russians claim the country southwards from the Attrek to the Goorgan, and even beyond it to some line as yet indefinite to all except to themselves. Even as long ago as 1873 the Russians laughed at Colonel Valentine Baker when he expressed his susprise at their claiming the Goorgan as their boundary. Like other Englishmen, he had imagined that the Russian frontier lay a long way to the north. The Russians, as he then wrote, are annexing what are really the richest parts of Persia, while we are imagining the place to be nothing better than a wilderness.

It is clear from the testimony of all travellers, from Mouravieff and Baillie Fraser, who visited the country in 1819, 1821, to Abbott, Ferrier, Bode, Wolff, Baker, and Petrosvitch, that the Attrek and Goorgan territories are among the very richest in Asia. Here is an extract from Fraser, the first Englishman who has written on the subject :—

"Our path lay through fields and natural meadows of the richest verdure among groves of oak, clothed in their young leaves of the most delicate hues, broken into glades and lawns like velvet. On our left were mountains of the noblest forms, covered with wood or diversified with rocks, glees, and valleys, and green sunny slopes speckled with trees ; on our right were the boundless plains stretching away to the north and north-west, all rich with verdure, and covered with Goklen encampments, whose smoke arose in the midday sun, and whose flocks and herds were scattered wildly over the surrounding pastures. A more perfectly pastoral, peaceful, and delicious scene could not be imagined, and it was melancholy to reflect that this, the fairest spot of the Persian dominions, instead of supporting a rich and happy peasantry, should be usurped and ravaged by hordes of lawless robbers, who, incapable themselves of appreciating the blessings they have seized, prevent all others from turning them to better account, commit outrages of all kinds upon their neighbours, and make a trade of plundering both property and person. Were any proof of the weakness and misrule of this Persian Government required in addition to those that everywhere meet the traveller's eye, a view of the state of this country would furnish a most conclusive one. Thus, then, we reach Astrabad, journeying through a country which for beauty and richness I have seldom seen equalled and never surpassed. The former I have made some attempt to describe ; of the latter some idea may be formed when it is stated, on the authority of all those of the country with whom I conversed on the subject, that the wandering tribes, whose culture, it may be presumed, is not of the best description, reap fully forty and fifty returns for their seed."

Half a century later this is what Colonel Petrosvitch wrote about the same country :—

"It contains abundance of culturable land, abundance of water, abundance of grass, abundance of forests. Baron Bode speaks in the most glowing terms of the Goklan settlements. In one place he says : 'Among all the Turcoman tribes nature has been most bountiful to the Goklans. Land at the foot of mountains is incomparably more convenient for cultivation than that in valleys, and immensely more fertile. Streams, flowing from the mountains and frequent rains, attracted to the mountains and covering them with trees, gives the Goklans water in abundance.'"

And again :—

"For the traveller who, like me, has spent many years in Central Persia, which consists of barren mountains and desert valleys, the northern slopes of the Elburz mountains, crowned with magnificent forests, and varied with delightful dales watered by numerous streams and embellished with splendid vegetation, must possess a special charm. During my many and prolonged journeys in the East and West I have never cast my eyes on a country equal in beauty to that of the Goorgan. There the loveliness of an English landscape blends with the grandeur of Caucasian scenery."

Before proceeding to describe briefly what Russian writers have called the socio-economic value of this new possession, we may draw attention to the Eastern portion from Geok Tepe, or Askabad, to Herat. This section also is described in as glowing terms as those which travellers applied to the Gokhlan land. Our principal authorities shall be MacGregor and Grodekoff, "the Russian Conolly." From these witnesses we learn that the country is one of magnificent resources. It enjoys a fine climate almost all the year round, can support millions of cattle, and grow illimitable quantities of corn. As it has been said, Meshed may become another Tiflis in the hands of Russia. An army, or a set of great garrisons stationed in those territories, could draw its supplies of all sorts on the spot. The country is about as large as England, and is naturally rich enough to support twenty times its present populations. MacGregor describes places of the greatest natural fertility and beauty in which hardly a human being is to be met with, owing to Khwof-i-Turcoman, dread of the Turcomans. Grodekoff also writes of a district somewhere between the Afghan frontier and Sarrakhs, in which as many as four hundred villages once prospered, but which now scarcely contains a trace of one. The explanation is the usual one —dread of the Turcomans.

Such are the characteristics of the two sections of the new country which is being rapidly annexed to the Governor-Generalship of the Caucasus. In spite of diplomatic assurances to the contrary, the annexation has been planned for years, and that for economic reasons, among others, Russian officers have pointed out that the corn-growing and horse-breeding capabilities of the Caucasus have been to a severe strain, which they cannot very long endure at the present rate. Now the Goklan country, with the steppe on the northern side of the mountains are immensely productive in both respects. The surplus produce of the Caucasus is required for consumption in the interior of the Empire, where, in spite of costly wars, nihilism, and heavy taxation, the population is believed to be rapidly increasing. The armies east of the Caspian and the Russian population should therefore, if possible, be locally supplied. As for the horse supply, it is well known that the Turcoman steppes produce one of the very finest breeds in the world. Another Russian idea in connection with these countries is that of colonization. Hundreds of thousands of Russian families could be settled comfortably on either section of the frontier province. Colonel MacGregor said that the Meshed-Askabad country was admirably fitted for European colonization, as the Russians knew very well before him. It is very probable that the Russians may settle the province with military colonies such as they have established in Upper Asiatic possessions. But the new province grows not only all the kinds of fruits of earth and a fine breed of horses, but likewise a warlike breed of men. Let us quote Colonel Valentine Baker on this subject :—

"Brave to a degree, usually armed with a lance, a sabre, and a double-barrelled gun, often of Birmingham manufacture, and mounted on that splendid and enduring race of Arabs which, from the peculiarities of soil, now equal English thorough-breds in size and resemble them in appearance, the Turcoman is the beau ideal of a wild irregular horseman. They have many fine and noble qualities, but from generation to generation they have found themselves preyed upon by their more numerous neighbours and have only preserved their traditions of independence by their hardihood and courage. When settled on the Persian frontier under the Kurdish Governors, they are soon found very tractable, and loyally resist the inroads of their own patriots. At present, from want of organization, they would fall an easy prey to any European army ; but should they ever come under European officers (a result which might easily be brought about) these 120,000 magnificent horsemen, guarding as they do that great

TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

HYAT KHAN'S CASE.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 7.

The *Pioneer's* Simla correspondent telegraphs that it is believed the Government of India have passed orders on Hyat Khan's case, which will be at once communicated to the Punjab authorities. Nothing definite is known. The local opinion is that Hyat Khan will be offered the option of resignation, or a public inquiry.

THE ALPHA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MADRAS, JUNE 7.

The Alpha Gold Mining Company, which is being worked by the Indian Gold Mines Company, commenced their crushing operation with a brilliant result, getting four ounces of gold to the ton. In consequence the 50-Rupee Alpha shares were quoted yesterday in London at £12 10s. and the £10 shares of the Indian Company at £100 per share.

The Alpha Gold Mining Company was started in Madras in 1874, and worked for some time unsuccessfully. It was subsequently transferred to Messrs. Parry and Company in 1878. An agreement was made with the other Company only last year.

Madras has experienced excessive heat for the last three weeks. For the last twenty years it was only on three occasions that the temperature rose so high, the average mean temperature in the shade being 100°, but on the 21st ultimo the temperature at the Observatory was 112°.

WRECK OF A DUTCH STEAMER.

RANGOON, JUNE 7.

The Government steamer Enterprise has arrived with fifteen men of the Dutch ship Neuve Diepe, timber laden, from Moulmein to Plymouth, which is ashore on the Krishna Shoal, full of water and rapidly breaking up. Captain Bean, of the Enterprise, in communicating with the Colombo light vessel, found that she had sent a boat to the wreck on Friday, but though it left with the captain, his wife, and two seamen, they have not since been heard of. Mr. Clarke, first officer of the Enterprise, succeeded in rescuing fifteen persons from the wreck, although heavy seas made communication hazardous. Mr. Orchard, of the Enterprise, volunteered to accompany Mr. Clarke in his dangerous undertaking.

THE JAMNAGAR POSTAL FRAUD CASE.

RAJKOTE, JUNE 7.

The trial commenced on the 6th instant. The Court consisted of Mr. Aston, President, and Abhesing Gibhi, Gopalrao Balvant, Jivanram Ghelabhai, and Narayenrao Balcrishna, Members. The accused are :—The Postmaster of Jamnagar (defended by Mr. Wadia, Barrister) Goswami Vrajeshji Maharaj (defended by Messrs. Tyabji and Pandit, Barristers, instructed by Mr. Bhaishanker), Callianji and Jadaojee (defended by two local pleaders), and Dana, who is undefended. All the prisoners except No. 2 pleaded "not guilty." Mr. Tyabji declined to plead, protesting against the Court's jurisdiction. The Court declined to hear any argument on their jurisdiction. The counsel then pleaded "not guilty" under protest. Some formal evidence was then adduced for the prosecution. The case is watched with considerable interest, and the Court was crowded to suffocation all day. The case arises out of a certain alleged fraud respecting an insured banghy from Bombay to Kumbalia.

THE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

Mr. Devereux, vendee of the Silver-Lead Mining Company's property, publishes in a local paper a copy of a letter declining to accept the proposal of the directory of the Company to complete the purchase of the Mahabag Mine by the issue to him of shares, as Mr. Levey has failed to act up to the terms of their agreement. He has returned the script for the 4,000 shares sent to him by the Directors, deeming them valueless pending the transfer of the property to the company, which he now refuses to execute until the conditions laid down in his letter of the 27th ultimo (already published) are completed.

OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION OF THE RESIGNATION OF LORD RIPON.

The *Englishman* publishes an official contradiction of the statement that the Marquis of Ripon intends shortly to vacate the Viceroyalty.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

IRELAND.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

At an open-air meeting held in Hyde Park on Sunday, Mr. Parnell made a speech, in which he demanded of the Government a cessation of evictions in Ireland ; otherwise he declined to be responsible for the consequences.

Latest advices from Ireland state that the Government has issued a circular to the Police which shows a determination to put a stop to any opposition to the carrying out of evictions.

A disorderly meeting of Land Leaguers at Ramore has been dispersed by the police.

THE TEKKE TURCOMANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 6.

The Czar has received the deputation of Tekke Turcoman leaders who lately arrived here.

BULGARIA.

SOPHIA, JUNE 6.

The political crisis continues, and the whole of Bulgaria has been declared in a state of siege. The opposition to the demands made by Prince Alexander is increasing.

INDIAN COAST DEFENCES.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The *Standard* states that the report of the Committee on Indian Coast Defences recommends an estimated expenditure of from two to three millions sterling, and adds that there is every probability of a part of the sum being granted.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 6.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 5th inst.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, June 7, 2-30 P.M.

Mail steamer Rohilla, from Bombay, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1881.

At	6 a. m.	82·5 Farht.
,,	10 a. m.	87·9
,,	2 p. m.	89·8
,,	4 p. m.	87·4

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 6, 1881.

At	10 p. m.	83·2

THE report by the mail steamer is that the monsoon was fallen in with a day after leaving Aden, and left three days before reaching Bombay. This agrees with the appearance of things here yesterday. The wind was northerly, and there was an entire absence of any sign of an immediate burst of the monsoon.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. ROSS, K.C.B., was a passenger by the mail steamer which arrived in Bombay yesterday.

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. C. LOWE, the newly appointed Director of Transport, was to leave Southampton for Bombay on May 25, so he may be expected here by the next mail.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that a defalcation of more than two lakhs of rupees has been discovered at Jeypore, and promises particulars hereafter.

THE *India Catholica* issued an extra edition yesterday afternoon announcing that the Rev. D. Antonio Sebastiao Valente, Professor of the Theological Faculty in Coimbra, has been nominated to the vacant Archbishopric of Goa.

THE appointment of Sir C. U. Aitchison to succeed Sir Robert Egerton is *un fait accompli*.

A DINNER was given to all the European visitors at Srinagar (Kashmir) on the evening of the 26th May.

THE Punjab is following the example of Bombay on the widow re-marriage question. A society has been formed under the auspices of the Hindu authorities at Kappurthala to discuss the question of widow re-marriage. Nearly half the Brahmins of Jullundur have already expressed their opinion in favour of the question. There are also other signs of improvement in the Hindu society in Punjab. The Sudra section of the Hindu community of Ludiana have signed a document in which they bind themselves to refrain from indulging in unnecessary expenses on account of the usual superstitious ceremonies on the occasion of marriages. At Pattiala much encouragement has recently been given to female education.

GENERAL POLLARD, Secretary to the Punjab Government, in the Public Works Department, was to arrive at Lahore on the 3rd instant, to inspect the water works reservoir. We have been promised particulars on the arrival of General Pollard. But in the meantime it may be stated that several houses in the vicinity of the reservoir have cracked and a whole line of houses is in danger. Whether the Municipality or Mr. Dadabhoy, the contractor, will have to pay for the loss, which cannot be less than 1,50,000 rupees, remains to be seen.

THE Commandant of the Agra Volunteer Rifles has addressed to the residents of Agra a proposal for the formation of a body of mounted infantry to be known as the Mounted Detachment, Agra Volunteer Rifles. He points out that such a body should aim at two things—" 1st, perfection as marksmen ; and 2nd, that the horses should be trained to be steady under all circumstances."

THE trade returns for the month of April last show that over 35 lakhs worth of wheat was exported from India. The value for April 1880 was under 17 lakhs, that for April 1879 under 1 lakh. With regard to the export of Indian wheat to France, in April last, considerably over 12 lakhs' worth was sent there.

OUR Kabul agent's news that Abdul Rahman is, or was a few days ago, at Kabul, is (says the *Civil and Military Gazette*), corroborated by independent information communicated to an authority on which we can fully rely. This later news reached India on the 1st instant, and the messenger who brought it had left Kabul seven days before. When the messenger left, preparations were, he says, going on for the Ameer's advance to, or in the direction of, Kandahar. But evidently there are still doubts as to the extent and nature of the share which the Ameer personally may have in the operations.

A CONTEMPORARY remarks that there is one eminent branch of Indian industry which is literally crushed to death in Great Britain by the pressure of import duties, namely, the manufacture of Indian cheroots—Trichinopolies, Lunkas, Burmas, and others. If the duty on all cheroots manufactured in our Indian possessions were reduced to the same scale as that on ordinary tobaccos, such cheroots would be in universal demand in England, and would soon take the place of pipes, whether briar, clay, or meerschaum. Moreover, there would soon be a vast improvement in the Indian manufacture ; and it is by no means improbable that a more careful cultivation of the plant in India, and the squeezing out of all acid matter by passing the leaves through glazed cylinders, would render Indian cheroots as good as Manillas, whilst stimulating one of the most important products of India.

THE Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club of Bombay leave Lahore for Kurrachee shortly, whence they intend going to Ceylon.

THE Government of India have recently accorded provisional sanction to the Nira Canal project at an estimated cost of Rs. 41½ lakhs, inclusive of all charges. The earthworks of this canal were commenced and made considerable progress during the famine, and the completion of the scheme is now to be provided for from the grant for Protective Public Works under the arrangements described in the Financial Statement issued in March last. The canal is on the left bank of the Nira River, the headworks being at Vir, 30 miles south-east of Poona ; as designed it has a total length of 129 miles, exclusive of distributaries or branches ; it commands in all 280,000 acres of culturable land in the Purandhar, Bhimthadi, and Indapur Talukas of the Poona Collectorate, comprising one of the driest and most drought-stricken districts of the Eastern Deccan. The scheme will furnish an unfailing supply of water to an area of 106,500 acres annually. The Nira River rises in the Western Ghats, and during the monsoon months discharges continuously a practically unlimited volume of water. To ensure the supply to the canal during the dry season very extensive storage works are provided. The reservoir or lake for this purpose is to be formed by a masonry dam over 3,000 feet in length and 100 feet in height, and will have a capacity of 4,641 millions of cubic feet ; it is estimated to fill eight times every year. The works in this respect are very similar to those at Khadakwasla, near Poona, known as Lake Fife. The primary purpose of the scheme is the protection of the under-command from the effects of drought and famine to which this tract of country is frequently liable. It is, however, estimated that ultimately, when the irrigation becomes fully developed, a *net* revenue will be realized more than sufficient to cover the interest on the outlay. The plans and estimates were drawn up by Mr. J. E. Whiting, M.A., M. Inst. C. E., under the orders of Colonel (now Lieutenant-General) J. G. Fife, R.E. The execution of the project is now to be entrusted to Mr. Whiting.

DR. KENTON, Surgeon-Major, A.M.D., writes as follows to the *Pioneer* :—" The statement which appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 3rd March, that I was killed at the Amajuba, is not correct. I was not present."

THE ill-feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans at Mooltan, we regret to hear, still continues, and both parties are anxiously awaiting the reply of the local Government to the memorial which the Hindus recently submitted.

HER MAJESTY received a copy of the newly revised New Testament at the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as representing the Committee of Revision.

ON May 16th a cable message was received by Mr. Parnell announcing that a society of Irishmen living in America had placed to the credit of the Land League funds the sum of £20,000.

AT a meeting of the British Industries Defence Association in Bradford on May 19th, a suggestion was adopted to "Boycott" French goods unless the French Government consents to more equitable terms in the new treaty with Great Britain. Several members stated that their wives and daughters should purchase no more French boots, gloves, or textile fabrics under the present conditions.

THE French Government has presented to the South Kensington Museum some valuable examples of the modern art manufactures of France. These presents consist of twenty-three Sevres vases ; a copy, in Gobelins tapestry, of D. Ghirlandajo's picture, "The Visitation," in the Louvre ; and two pieces, representing flowers, ornaments, of Beauvais tapestry.

A TELEGRAM from San Remo announces that the anti-French feeling on the Italian frontier has given rise to serious disturbances in that town. A strong demonstration took place in front of the office of the *Gazette des Strangers*. News-papers were publicly burned, and repeated cries were raised of "Vive Macelo !" "Vivent les Khroumirs !" "A bas la France." The police had to interfere.

THERE is now being erected over the grave of Mrs. Cross (George Eliot) in Highgate Cemetery a handsome memorial stone. It is in the form of an obelisk 12 ft. in height, and is a beautiful specimen of the blue or Aberdeen granite. The pedestal bears the following inscription in gold letters :—

"'Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence.'
Here lies the body of
George Eliot,
Mary Ann Cross.
Born 22nd November, 1819.
Died 22nd December, 1880."

A TELEGRAM from Albany, Western Australia, dated May 16, says :—" H.M.S. Bacchante, having on board Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, has arrived here partially disabled, having been struck during a gale by a heavy sea, which injured her steering gear, carried away her lifeboat, and did other damages. The Bacchante consequently parted from the Detached Squadron on the 12th instant, and has put in here for repairs. If all goes well she will join the squadron on the 19th at Cape Otway, south-west from Port Philip."

WITH reference to the "peace with honour," which Lord Beaconsfield said he had brought back with him from Berlin, a correspondent of the *Spectator* writes :—The same phrase may be found in the following speech, which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Volumnia, in his play entitled *Coriolanus*, Act. iii., scene 2. :—

" If it be honour, in your wars, to seem
The same you are not (which, for your best ends,
You adopt your policy), how is it less or worse
That it shall hold companionship in *peace*
With honour, as in war, since that to both
It stands in like request ?"

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH MAY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, Commander R. F. Briscoe, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 10 o'clock with the English mails of the 20th May. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Ward. Captain Tonkin.
Major-General Sir J. Ross, Surgeon W. Deane.
K.C.B. Mrs. Harding.
Mr. Playfair. Mrs. Saw.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Stokes. Mr. K. G. Narayan.
Mr. C. Robertson. Mr. Richardson.

FROM MALTA.—Mr. A. Venis.

FROM VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Boovey.

FROM SUEZ.—Major Salmon.

FROM ADEN.

Major Spratt. Mr. N. D. Foacis.
Mr. Giles.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 14TH TO 20TH MAY INCLUSIVE.)

THE King and Queen of Sweden visited Queen Victoria on Tuesday at Windsor, when the King was invested with the Order of the Garter.

A State Concert was given on Wednesday by the Queen's command at Buckingham Palace, at which the Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family were present, and to which several hundred distinguished personages were invited.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Midleton called attention to the state of Ireland and the predominancy of the Land League, which he thought it was the duty of the Government to repress. The Duke of Marlborough, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Lord Oranmore also spoke in the same spirit. Earl Spencer admitted the unsatisfactory condition of Ireland, but the Government would enforce the law with vigour and energy. On Monday Earl Granville said that therehad been violent outrages committed on Jews in some parts of Southern Russia, but the Russian Government had taken measures to prevent a repetition of them. A prolonged discussion followed on the administrative changes introduced into the Army system. On Tuesday the question of pensions for widows of seamen and Marines was discussed. Last night, replying to a question, Lord Granville said that the Government had declined an invitation from the Russian Government to join a conference to concert measures against political assassination, but they felt bound to enforce our own law against incitement to murder.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Sir M. Lopes moved a resolution in favour of the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, to which Mr. Gladstone assented. The subjects of trade combinations to raise the price of food and of the Afghanistan papers were subsequently mooted. On Monday some time was occupied with an angry discussion arising out of questions addressed by various Irish members to Mr. Forester. Mr. Guest called upon the Government to protest against the high handed action of the French Government in Tunis ; but Mr. Gladstone replied that it appeared to him that any discussion on the subject should be postponed until the arrival of authentic information. The adjourned debate on the Irish Land Bill was resumed by Mr. Gladstone, who maintained that the Bill was moderate and necessary measure, and that it inflicted no confiscation on landlords. The debate was continued by Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Rodwell, Sir J. M'Kenna, Colonel Stanley, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and other members, and was then adjourned. On Tuesday, Mr. Dillwyn moved a series of resolutions for regulating the business of the House, but after a brief debate, and at the suggestion of Lord Hartington, they were withdrawn. Mr. Fowler called attention to the increase of taxation, but at the conclusion of his speech the House was counted out. On Wednesday Dr. Cameron's Bill, to enable School Boards in Scotland to pay school fees from rates, was discussed, but the Bill was ultimately withdrawn. Last night, after numerous questions, the adjourned debate on the Irish Land Bill was resumed by Mr. Chaplin, who was followed by Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Moore, Sir W. Barttelot, and Sir S. Northcote. Lord Hartington was speaking when we went to press.

Mr. Gladstone has been prevented by slight indisposition from attending in the House of Commons since Monday. On Wednesday he received two deputations from the sugar-refining trades and from the Licensed Victuallers' Defence Association.

Mr. Ecroyd has been selected as the Conservative candidate at Preston, in place of Mr. Calvert, who has withdrawn on account of illness.

At the meeting of the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury on Tuesday, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presented a copy of the Revised Version of the New Testament, and explained the course which had been adopted by the revisers and the reasons for some of the variations which they had made from the Authorized Version. The Revised Version of the New Testament was published on Tuesday.

A fire broke out on Monday morning in a house in Portobello-road, Notting-hill, and six lives were lost.

An attempt was made on Monday night to blow up a police barracks at Liverpool, a piece of iron piping filled with gunpowder, with a lighted fused attached, having been placed in the entrance. No person was injured.

Mr. John Rea, the well-known Belfast solicitor, committed suicide on Tuesday by throwing himself from the Holborn-viaduct.

Albert Moore, a soldier, convicted of the murder of an old woman at Gravesend, was executed on Tuesday in Maidstone Gaol.

John Hunt, a navvy, has been committed for trial on a charge of the murder of his wife, whom he knocked down in the road near Eltham and kicked her on the head, causing instant death.

The secretary of the local Land League at Ballymote, Sligo, has been arrested under the Protection Act. Several other arrests of active members of the Land League were made in Ireland on Saturday. The total number of arrests made under the Protection Act is now upwards of 80.

A soldier, returning on Saturday night to his quarters at Tralee from patrol duty was attacked by four men, who beat him violently and made off with this rifle.

A bailiff in the employ of Lord Dunsandle was fired at and mortally wounded on Thursday night, near Loughera, Galway.

OBITUARY.—Col. G. Sim, Ret. List, Royal (Ben.) Engr. ; Lieut.-Gen. H. J. Barr, Bo. S.C. ; Lieut.-Gen. E. Blagden-Hale, C.B. ; Vice-Admiral F. Somerville ; Rev. Dr. H. Sandwith, C.B. ; Professor Penon, R.N. ; Lady Du Cane ; the Hon. Lucy Montgomery.

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway :—

DIVISION No 1.

Date.	Panju.	Vaitarna	Palghur.	Gholwad	Bulsar.	Surat.
	Ins.Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins.Cts.	Ins.Cts.
May 29	0 0	0 9	0 25	0 0	0 0	0 0
30	0 5	0 12	0 10	1 4	0 28	0 0
31	0 21	0 5	0 7	0 0	0 0	0 1
June 1	0 58	0 6	0 4	0 3	0 0	0 11
Total.	0 87	0 32	0 46	1 7	0 28	0 12

COURTS-MARTIAL.

AT a general-court-martial assembled at Meerut on Wednesday, the 13th day of April, 1881, Driver Edward Cash, of G Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges :—With having, when on the line of the march, between camps Jugadree and Sirsawa, on the 25th March, 1881, disobeyed the lawful command given by Corporal John Perry, of the same battery, his superior officer, by not keeping his horses closer up to the battery when ordered to do so. With having, at Sirsawa, on the 25th March, 1881, when a prisoner before his commanding officer, disobeyed the lawful command given by Sergeant-Major Robert Kelly, of the same battery, his superior officer, by not marching out of the orderly room tent when ordered to do so. With having at camp Sirsawa, on the 25th March, 1881, when a prisoner before his commanding officer, disobeyed the lawful command given by Captain Henry Thomas Humphrey Repton, of the same battery, his superior officer, by not keeping silence when ordered to do so. With having, at camp Sirsawa, on the 25th March, 1881, when ordered to put on his helmet, used violence to Sergeant-Major Robert Kelly, of the same battery, by throwing a helmet at him, and striking him therewith on the neck, at the same time using insubordinate language to him, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "You black ——, I will dash your brains out," the said Sergeant-Major Robert Kelly being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the 1st charge ; guilty of the 2nd charge ; guilty of the 3rd charge, with the exception that Captain Repton's Christian names are, "Humphrey Thomas Hugh," and not as stated in the charge ; guilty of the 4th charge. The court sentenced the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for a term of five years, and further that he be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service.

At a general court-martial assembled at Edwardesabad, on the 11th day of April, 1881, Gunner John Callaghan, No. 1 Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges :—Having at camp Togh, on or about the 1st March, 1881, when a prisoner undergoing the sentence of a district court-martial, disobeyed in such a manner as to show a wilful defiance of authority the lawful command given personally by No. 2648, Bombardier John Askeil, of the same battery, by not turning out for work when ordered by him to do so, the said Bombardier John Askeil being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Having at camp Togh, on or about the 1st of March, 1881, when a prisoner undergoing the sentence of a district court-martial, used insubordinate language to the superior officer, Major John Frederick Free, commanding the battery, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—" I do not care about doing six hours' work in the sun, when I am taken to the proper place I will do it." The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—By far the most efficacious restorative.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—" If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees : Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. R. D. Spedding, B.C.S.
Mr. J. Macpherson, B.C.S.
Mr. S. C. B. Ridsdale, B.C.S.
Mr. R. F. Saunders, B. C. S.
Mr. R. P. Chapman, B. C. S.
Mr. J. A. L. Cappel, B.C.S.
Mr. J. W. Burgess, B. C. S.
Mr. W. P. Brodie, B.C.S.
Mr N. Hearle, B. C.S.
Mr. W. J. Ham, B. C. S.
Mr. C. H. Angas, B.C.S.
Lieut.-Genl. W. Olphert, C.B., V.C., R.B. Art.
Col. R. Soady, B. S. C.
Lieut.-Col. J. V. Hunt, C.B., B.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. J. Stewart, R. Art.
Lt.Col. J. N. B. Hewett, B.S.C.
Major C. St. J. B. Barnett, B.S.C.
Major A. C. Padday, R. Engr.
Capt. S. H. P. Graves, B. S. C.
Capt. A. D. McArthur, R. Engr.
Lieut. H. B. Thornhill, B.S.C.
Lieut. E. C. Wace, R. Art.

Lieut. N. F. F. Chamberlain, B.S.C.
Surg.-Major C. Planck, B.
Surg. W. A. D. Fasken, M. D., B.
Cond. J. N. Wauche, B.
Cond. J. H. Jelly, B.
Cond. F. Fraser, B.
Cond. J. H. Miller, Ar. B.
Sub-Cond. A. Little, B.
Sub-Cond. G. G. Reed, B.
Mr. A. McGregor, M.C.S.
Mr. Louis Forbes, M.C.S.
Mr. J. D. B. Gibbie, M.C.S.
Col. J. Michael, C. S. I., M.S.C.
Col. J. Mullins, R.M. Engr.
Lt.-Col. J. C. Berkeley, M. Inf.
Major A. F. Dobbs, M.S.C.
Lieut. J. W. G. Manera, M. S. C.
Sub-Cond. R. A. Bragg, M.
Mr. J. Bowyer, Bo. C. S.
Lieut.-Col. C. H. Clay, Bo. S.C.
Major J. F. Willoughby, Bo. Inf.
Capt. F. W. V. Leckie, Bo. S.C.
Cond. C. W. Salter, Bo.
Cond. J. Neill, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. E. B. Thornhill, B.C.S., 4 mo.
Mr. R. Goddard, B. Uncov., 3 mo.
Mr. E. Ivens, B. Uncov., 3 mo.
Lieut. Col. J. Upperton, B. S. C., 6 mo.
Capt. H. S. Anderson, B. Inf., 6 mo.
Capt. R. J. Waller, B. S. C., 2½ mo.
Lieut. W. H. Chippindall, B. Engr., 6 mo.

Surg. J. Wilson, M. D., B., 6 mo.
Col. S. Hodgson, M. Cav., 6 mo.
Major A. F. Wilkinson, M. Cav., 6 mo.
Mr. T. Cook, LL.D., Bo. S.C., 3 mo.
Major-Genl. F. R. Maunsell, C. B., R. B. Engr., 1 mo.
Brig.-Gen. A. G. F. Hogg, Bo. S.C., 6 mo.
Lieut. J. R. Sandwith, Bo. S.C., 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Lieut.-Col. R. C. Low, C.B., B. Cav.
Capt. B. Channer, B, S, C.*

Capt. J. T. Wright, R. Engr.
Lieut.-Col, H. Rowland, Bo. Inf.

LAUNCH OF A P. AND O. STEAMER AT GREENOCK.

ON Saturday there was launched from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Caird and Co., Greenock, a magnificent iron screw-steamer of about 5,100 tons gross, for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Her dimensions are as follows :—Length 430 feet, breadth of beam 44 feet, depth moulded 35 feet, depth of hold 33 feet 3½ inches. She has been built to the highest class at Lloyd's, is a three decker, and is fitted with four masts and two funnels. She will be provided by Messrs. Caird and Co. with direct acting compound engines of 5,000 I. H. P. There will be in all 30 furnaces. In addition to the three ordinary decks already indicated there is a hurricane-deck connected by a bridge with the forecastle and poop. All the modern appliances for loading and discharging cargo have been adopted, including four powerful steam cranes. There is splendid passenger accommodation, space being provided for 147 first class and 50 second class passengers. The first class passengers' quarters are amidships on the middle or main deck, while on the upper deck there is a wide promenade between the deck houses and the bulwarks for them. The stern portion of the vessel is allotted to those who pay second fare. The dining saloon on the main deck is 50 feet long and the walls beautifully inlaid with carved walnut from Italy. The music room, situated above this, is 38 feet long, and has its walls ornamented in the same way as the dining saloon. The lower deck of the vessel is to be used for stowing cargo. At the launch a large number of people were presented by the invitation of Messrs. Caird. As the vessel left the ways she was named "Rome" by Mrs. Barnes, wife of one of the managers of the P. and O. Company. The Rome will form a handsome addition to the Company's already splendid fleet of steamers. It may be mentioned that a sister-ship is at present on the stocks in Messrs. Caird's yard, and will be launched in about two months. She will be called the Carthage. The Rome is the 220th ship built by Messrs. Caird and Co.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

THE *London Gazette* of May 17 contains the following notice from the War Office, dated May 16 1881 :—

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victora Cross upon the undermentioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldiers of Her Majesty's army, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for their gallant conduct during the recent operations in Afghanistan and South Africa, as recorded against their names :—

Capt. (now Brevet Major) Euston Henry Sartorius (59th Foot).—For conspicuous bravery during the action at Shah-jui, on Oct. 24, 1879, in leading a party of five or six men of the 59th Regt. against a body of the enemy, of unknown strength, occupying an almost inaccessible position on the top of a precipitous hill. The nature of the ground made any sort of regular formation impossible, and Captain Sartorius had to bear the first brunt of the attack from the whole body of the enemy, who fell upon him and his men as they gained the top of the precipitous pathway ; but the gallant and determined bearing of this officer, emulated as it was by his men, led to the most perfect success, and the surviving occupants of the hill-top, seven in number, were all killed. In this encounter Capt. Sartorius was severely wounded by sword-cuts in both hands and one of his men was killed.

Sergeant Patrick Mullane (Royal Horse Artillery).—For conspicuous bravery during the action at Maiwand, on July 27, 1880, in endeavouring to save the life of Driver Pelham, his battery non-commissioned officer, when the battery to which he belonged was on the point of retiring, and the enemy were within ten or fifteen yards, unhesitatingly ran back some few yards, and picking up Driver Istead, placed him on the limber when, unfortunately, he died almost immediately. Again, during the retreat, Sergeant Mullane volunteered to procure water for the wounded, and succeeded in doing so by going into one of the villages in which so many men lost their lives.

Gunner James Collis (Royal Horse Artillery).—For conspicuous bravery during the retreat from Maiwand to Candahar, on July 28, 1880, when the officer commanding the battery was endeavouring to bring on a limber with wounded men, under a cross-fire, in running forward and drawing the enemy's fire on himself, thus taking off their attention from the limber.

Provisional Lance-Corporal Joseph John Farmer (Army Hospital Corps).—For conspicuous bravery during the engagement with the Boers at the Majuba Mountain, on Feb. 27, 1881, when he showed a spirit of self-abnegation and an example of great courage which cannot be too highly commended. While the Boers closed with the British troops near the wells, Corporal Farmer held a white flag over the wounded, and when the arm holding the flag was shot through, he called out that he had "another." He the raised the flag with the other arm, and continued to do so until that also was pierced with a bullet

CAPTAIN BUTLER'S TURKOMAN MISSION.

IN the House of Commons on May 16th, Mr. Labouchere asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in the year 1877, Captain Butler of the 9th Regiment was secretly ordered by Lord Lytton, then Viceroy of India, to proceed to the Persio-Turkoman frontier with a view of surveying the Turkoman land from the Caspian Sea to Merv ; whether he was directed by Lord Lytton and by Mr. Thornton (the then Foreign Secretary) to make arrange to be in a position to raise the Turkoman tribes in case of a war with Russia ; whether he was specially directed to conceal the object of his mission from all the authorities, Queen's Persian Majesty's Minister at Teheran, and from the English officials at Meshed ; whether the report of Captain Butler as to his proceedings in the Turkoman land was sent by him to the Indian Foreign Office on his return from his mission ; and, if so, whether there was any objection to lay the same upon the table of the House ; and also whether, considering that Captain Butler's health greatly suffered owing to the hardships incurred during the mission, and that, in consequence of this, he was granted sick leave for 18 months, and that his medical advisers informed him that, although still suffering from the effects of his arduous mission, his health would, in all probability, be completely restored should he be granted leave for a further six months, such additional leave would be granted to him instead of his being placed on half-pay owing to his present and temporary inability to perform active service in India.

The Marquis of Hartington.—According to papers which I find on record at the India Office, it appears that in May, 1877, an offer from Captain Butler to proceed to Merv was accepted by the late Viceroy of India, not to "survey country from the Caspian Sea to Merv," but to gain information as to the state of affairs among the Merv Turkomans and the geography and resources of the valley of the Murghab, without compromising Government," and some pecuniary assistance was given him for this object. These papers do not contain any evidence that Captain Butler was directed to "arrange to be in a position to raise the Turkomans in case of a war with Russia ;" but on the contrary they appear to refute any such idea. It appears that Captain Butler's mission was to be undertaken at his own risk and responsibility, and that he was to make his journey as an ordinary, unofficial traveller. He was ordered not to go to Teheran, chiefly on account of representations, from himself that if his presence in Persia and the objects of his mission were known, difficulties might be thrown in his way by the Persian authorities. Captain Butler submitted to the Indian authorities through the Quartermaster-General, a report of his travels on the northern frontier of Persia. Official informaation received from other sources by the Government of India has drawn considerable doubt on the accuracy of Captain Butler's report of his proceedings. The report itself does not contain any information of a valuable character, and, if published, would have to be accompanied by a large mass of correspondence which would serve no useful purpose, and I do not, therefore, think it necessary to lay it on the table. As to the latter part of the hon. member's question I can only say that the matter of additional leave to Captain Butler is one which, under the consideration of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, in regard to which I see no ground for interference on the part of the Secretary of State for India. (Hear.)

THE REVISION OF THE AUTHORIZED VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

ON a December day 346 years ago the members of the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury were engaged on the same subject which will this day come before that ancient body—the faithful rendering of the Holy Scriptures into the vulgar tongue. They then unanimously agreed that the King should vouchsafe to decree that the Scriptures should be translated "by some honest and learned men to be nominated by the King, and to be delivered to the people according to their learning." As we know, no immediate results followed this very laudable resolution. The King, however, two years afterwards, made a proclamation, in which, while he signified that the public reading of the Scriptures in English, he did, nevertheless, graciously allow "such as can and will read in the English tongue" to do so "quietly and reverently," and "by themselves secretly, at all times and places convenient for their own instruction." The Archbishop, too, appears to have done his best. Cranmer is said to have sent portions of Tyndale's Testament to several bishops to be reviewed and considered, and it is said that all returned their revisions. But there the matter ended. The subject was not revived in 1542, but in a reactionary spirit, and in the sequel with an equally unproductive result.

The Convocation of Canterbury of our own day have, however, been more fortunate. They have not only suggested that a faithful rendering of the Scriptures should be undertaken, but, by means of members of their own body and co-opatted scholars and divines they have completed one portion of the work. The Revised Version of the New Testament will be presented this morning, May 20, to both Houses of Convocation.

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Some familiarity with the Revised Version will be necessary before an opinion of its value for other than purely scholarly purposes can fairly be formed, and we shall be content at present with offering a few illustrations of the results it presents, and with pointing out some of the practical questions which have to be weighed. The most unquestionable advantage we shall gain from it is the omission of false readings, and the indication of all important variations in the original text. The Authorized Version was made from Greek texts, which were printed in the very infancy of textual criticism ; and although of the vast number of various readings which exist in the New Testament there are comparatively few which materially affect either the purpose of particular passages, or the general sense of the sacred writers, there are some of real importance, which it is very desirable that ordinary English readers should recognize. The most familiar instance is the interpolation relating to the heavenly witnesses (1 John, v. 7, 8). This is universally regarded as spurious, and it is accordingly omitted in the new revision without any explanation. The two verses run :—" For there are three who bear witness, the Spirit, and the water, and the blood, and the three agree in one." It has long been felt as a weakness in our version that unquestionable errors of this exist in its text, and it will be a great practical gain to get rid of them. We are glad to observe, however, that on really doubtful points the Revisers are content to state the fact of a conflict of authority, adding in the margin "some ancient authorities read" so and so. Two critical instances may be mentioned. In the case of the story in St. John's Gospel of the woman taken in adultery, we read in the margin that "most of the ancient authorities omit John vii. 53—viii. 11. Those which contain it vary much from each other." The whole passage, accordingly, is placed in square brackets. Turning to another disputed passage, the conclusion of St. Mark's Gospel (ch. xvi., 9—20), which stands on a very different footing from the narrative in St. John just mentioned, the margin informs us that "the two oldest Greek MSS. and some other authorities omit from verse 9 to the end. Some other authorities have a different ending to the Gospel." But the passage is not put in brackets and the very considerable authority which it possesses, together with the doubts which exist respecting it, are thus exhibited side by side. One conspicuous instance is sufficient to prove that the Revisers have not been restrained by any undue existing text from introducing changes which the authority of MSS. seemed to them to require. It will startle many readers to find that the version of the Lord's Prayer in the 11th chapter of St. Luke now runs as follows :—" Father, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy Kingdom come. Give us day by day our daily bread. And forgive us our sins ; for we ourselves also forgive every one that is indebted to us. And bring us not into temptation."

force of 30 men was ordered out with drawn batons and cleared the streets. In the *melee* the big drum was smashed and the bandsmen threw away their instruments in sheer fright. Shortly afterwards a large mob assembled and threatened vengeance, but word was sent to them through a prominent Land Leaguer that if stones were thrown the police would use their rifles. Warrants were issued for the arrest of five of the rioters.

DUBLIN, May 18.

Mr. Dillon, M. P., was removed to-day at his own request from the infirmary to his cell in consequence of other prisoners being put into the same ward with him. He had been allowed to occupy a room to himself as long as accommodation was not required for other Patients; but within the last few days some of them have fallen ill, and it was thought advisable to place them in the infirmary.

Petitions are in course of signature calling upon the House of Commons not to assent to the Land Bill "without such amendments and equitable provisions as are necessary in the interest of sound policy, and for the protection of private rights."

CORK, May 15.

Another outrage is reported from Kerry. A few nights ago a body of men, numbering about 30, proceeded to the house of a care-taker named Crane, who was in charge of a farm on the property of The M'Gillicuddy, near Killarney, from which a widow had been evicted. They dragged Crane from his house, and threatened that if he did not leave the place he would be shot. They did not insist upon his removal then, in consequence of the man being disabled by recent accident. They next went to the house of a man named Clifford, who, as alleged, had assisted in ploughing the land for the landlord. The door was burst open, and Clifford was dragged from bed and badly beaten. They also cut off a portion of his ear, in accordance with a brutal practice which has found favour in Kerry with these miscreants. The houses of persons were also visited.

CORK, May 18.

An extraordinary outrage has been committed at Mitchelstown. Mr. Standish O'Grady, solicitor, recently served writs upon tenants for non-payment of rent, and for this act he was marked out for the indignation of the populace. Yesterday, while passing through Mitchelstown, he was attacked by a mob, who hooted him, used offensive epithets, and threw rotten eggs at him. Mr. O'Grady, hoping to frighten off the crowd, drew his revolver, and fired over the heads of the people. This caused them to fall back; Mr. O'Grady reached his car, but the people again closed in, and it was not without considerable difficulty that he finally escaped. It is stated that members of the Land League have announced their intention to bring proceedings against him for firing on the public road.

Mr. Walsh, who claims to be an American citizen, has had his papers sent to him through the Land League, and it is his intention to appeal to the American Consul for his intervention.

At the resumed inquest on Saturday evening, on the body of Conners, the bog ranger of Lord Dunsandle's agent, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some persons unknown."

At Tralee, on Saturday night, as a soldier of the 48th Regiment, named Higgins, was returning from patrol duty to the married men's quarters, he was set upon by four men, knocked down and beaten, and received several cuts on the face. The men took away his rifle. Higgins could not recognize any of them, consequently no arrests have been made.—*Times.*

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE TUNISIAN TREATY.

(*Times*, May 16.)

THE text of the Franco-Tunisian convention, as telegraphed to us by our Paris Correspondent, will not raise it in the good opinion of the English people. It provides not so much for the admission of French influence as for the exclusion of all other influence and interests. France acquires the material advantages of annexation without the responsibilities. The clauses providing for the supersession of the international financial commissions appears peculiarly offensive towards other than French creditors of the Bey. A prohibition to conclude any international convention without the consent of France conveys the idea of a suzerainty rather than of a protectorate. The terms of the treaty seem to leave it in the discretion of the French to occupy Biserta, though M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire is said to have disclaimed this intention to the Italian Ambassador. Disclaimers, however, by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs will, we fear, henceforth be viewed with some suspicion. If the expectations of Italy and of the other Powers depended upon his assurances, nothing could have been more unexpected than the near approach of the French troops to the Bey's capital and the Bey's signature under duress of a protectorate treaty. While foreign Governments were being soothed by declarations that the sole objects of the French expedition was to punish the Kroumirs, General Breard, beyond reasonable doubt, had in his pocket a cut-and-dried treaty, prepared in Paris, to be forced upon the Bey at the point of the bayonet. The treaty is not a military convention, the drawing up of which might have been instructed to a commander in the field. The document bears every mark of careful preparation, and the points it embodies have certainly not been devised into existence by a Kroumir foray or by the Bey's meek attitude under aggression. In the assurances, therefore, which the French Ministers conveyed not long ago to the representatives of other Powers there was to say the least, a want of candour that might well have been spared. The advantage of creating a European surprise and of presenting the Powers with a French protectorate of Tunis as a *fait accompli* will hardly compensate for the damage done to French diplomacy by this lack of straightforwardness.

It is natural that the proceedings of the French in Tunis should have excited resentment in Italy, for they have been characterized by supreme indifference to Italian interests and, indeed, to those of every other State concerned in the maintenance of the status quo in the Mediterranean. The sketch-map we give elsewhere shows in what close neighbourhood Italy will find herself to this new French province; and no doubt she also feels that Italian trade with Tunis, and the presence there of a considerable Italian colony, should have led to some friendly interchange of views, some common action between the two Governments. Instead of this, France has chosen to act independently and to ride rough-shod over other interests in order to establish her own. The consequence is an estrangement of Italy which is not likely to be transient, and may prove serious if a fitting opportunity occurs to retrieve what is an undoubted violence to Italian prestige. The resignation of the Cairoli Cabinet, which took place on Saturday, and the formation of a fresh Ministry is a proof, if proof were needed, of the excitement which possesses the Italian people in the face of this untoward incident. It is impossible not to sympathize with the feeling; but the Cairoli Ministry are surely suffering undeservedly. Throughout the recent history of the Tunisian question a popular cry against the Italian Ministers has been that they were not offering a bold enough front to French aggression. The news that the Bey has yielded to overwhelming force and that French supremacy has been established in Tunis has made this feeling more intense, and, rather than face the popular clamour and the reproaches of the Opposition, Signor Cairoli and his colleagues have resigned. They do not, however, seem to have been guilty of anything more than, perhaps, a too easy credulity in French protestations, a credulity which they shared with other Governments. Even had they distrusted the French official communications, it is difficult to see how they could have secured the independence of Tunis when France was resolved on establishing her supremacy. Diplomatic representations were not likely to have counted for much; France would not have allowed herself to be forestalled; and a war between the two nations for the possession of Tunis could not enter into the head of any serious politician in Italy. Signor Bellia and Signor Crispi, who are Signor Cairoli's successors, cannot but recognize the very conditions by which he was influenced. The Cairoli Cabinet, then, has been compelled to resign because it complied with the rules of diplomatic etiquette in relying on the faith of representations made by a friendly Power. It cannot have been condemned because it did not adopt a warlike policy from which its successors will rightly shrink.

We publish to-day the text of the appeal to the Powers by the Porte, which calls upon them to protect its rights in Tunis. It need not be said that to those of the Powers who have always admitted the suzerainty of the Porte over Tunis this appeal is perplexing as well as painful. They are in this embarrassing situation, that, having assumed a trust, they are called upon by their *protege* to exercise it in a matter which little concerns them and in which it is notorious that most of them have made up their minds beforehand not to stir. An answer in the direct negative will be practically a departure from the integrity clause of the Treaty of Paris. Cynical minds will derive some satisfaction, and perhaps some amusement, in observing how the difficulty is evaded. It may be conjectured that each Government will take up one of three grounds—that the existence of Tunis is not menaced, or that it is not part of the Ottoman Empire, or that a single Power is not bound to assist the Porte independently of the others. The last plea raises the old question of the construction of the words "collectively and severally" in the treaty. These continually recurring questions of the obligations of the Powers with regard to the Ottoman Empire are troublesome enough, and we must not hope that we have yet seen the end of them. In this instance it is highly unlikely that the Powers will interpose and demand a revision of the Treaty of Kasar Essaid. Unanimity was the only condition which made European interference possible in 1878, and unanimity in the present case is out of the question. Prince Bismarck has peremptorily refused to entertain the proposal for European intervention suggested by Italy. Austria is indisposed to mix herself upon with a matter so little affecting her own interests, though she fully recognises the high-handed character of the French proceedings. Perhaps we have dwelt too much upon the rights of Italy and the Powers, and too little upon the rights of the country most aggrieved —Tunis itself. A letter of May 10 from our Correspondent in Tunis gives a graphic account of the excitement of the native population at the advance of the French, and of the pitiable helplessness of the Bey, as he himself represented it, during "the silence of his Suzerain and of the Powers." Whether the Powers will ever reply to his appeal seems more than doubtful. As for the Sultan, his answer came shortly before the signature of the treaty, while the French troops were close to the Palace, and the Bey was made to feel that he must sign lest worse befall him. The sublimity of the assurance that the Porte is negotiating in his vassal's behalf, and that "we shall send a special Commissioner to Tunis with two ships of war," is half ludicrous, half pathetic—ludicrous, because we know that France had already interdicted any despatch of ships or troops and had as good as told the Sultan to mind his own business; pathetic, because it reminds us of a Power whose voice once made all Europe tremble, and who in these evil days is forced to surrender rich provinces and leave one of its chief vassals to the aggressor.

(*Morning Advertiser*, May 17.)

This country has treaty rights with Tunis which, we suppose even the present Government will not permit to be abrogated; and we have interests in Egypt, which we hope Mr. Gladstone will safeguard and develop as the opportunity may arise, without consulting France any more than France has consulted us in the present case. But a war of wordy recrimination is unwe thy of Englishmen. Let Frenchmen and Italians settle this question as they best can without aid or interference. The virtual annexation of Tunis by France has doubled the value of Cyprus as a stepping-stone to the East. If the maintenance of British interests is not an obsolete term at the Foreign Office, we venture to suggest that Lord Granville should abandon the *rôle* of Philhellene and turn his attention to Cairo. It is understood that, three years ago, Prince Bismarck suggested Egypt to this country as a desirable set-off to Russian aggrandisement. Suppose he should succeed in diverting the interest of France from Alsace and Lorraine to the old scene of French enterprise and ambition? Well we should always have Simon's Bay, if the South African Republic does not drive us into the sea.

(*Daily News*, May 16.)

It is probable that even the most elaborate display of the material riches and capabilities of Tunis would not fully explain the action of the French Government to any one who has not kept a careful eye on the literature and journalism of France for the last few years. It is not too much to say that the whole hopes of the nation, apart from internal development, have been concentrated upon North Africa. Algeria, long a mere training ground for the French army—and it would appear not altogether a good training ground—has been for the last five years the subject of innumerable investigations, picturesque, commercial, political. Cayenne and New Caledonia are not merely regarded as unhealthy, but have unpleasant political associations. The vast schemes which have been formed in Cochin China by some Frenchmen have been faintly backed up by the Government, who fear probably that England and Russia might be of accord in objecting to the presence of the French in Yunnan and its neighbourhood. The Polynesian colonies of France have had no other result than to exterminate the natives and to give a certain impetus to English, German, and American trade. India and Canada are closed chapters of history. In Africa only the French have not absolutely failed, and they are striving in Algeria itself, in Senegal, in Tunis, to construct that colonial empire for which they yearn. Perhaps if the truth were told there are not many nations who can cast the first stone at them from a moral point of view. Perhaps also there is hardly one which may not upbraid them with folly from the historical point. It is idle to pretend that France is a colonising nation, for a nation which can barely keep up its own population is certainly not called upon to expand. Hitherto the sole result of movements similar to that of to-day is that France has drawn *les marrons du feu* for somebody else. History has an abominable habit of repeating itself, and if some day the triumph of General Breard should result in France having on her hands at the same time a European war and an African rising, extending from the Atlas to the Syrtis, France will have herself to thank.

(*Standard*, May 17.)

Should France ever again become embroiled with a powerful antagonist, the Italians will be as prompt in dislodging the French from Tunis as in 1870 they were prompt in occupying Rome. The Italians have learnt by experience how to wait. The expediency of patience is not unknown to them, and France has made at least one enduring foe by its triumph over the Kroumirs. Nations are bound to protect their own interests, even against their benefactors in bygone times. At present Italy may be unable to pursue this course. But a more favourable moment will be watched for, and France will yet learn that she has obtained a passing advantage at the cost of having made a lasting enemy. A Great Power has made use of a great falsehood in order to carry out its designs. There is nothing else to be said.

The *Morning Post* thinks that the dishonour done to English and Italian rights, the success achieved by French audacity, will be felt from the Atlantic coasts of Morocco to the bank of the Suew Canal. Yet nothing is yet more easy than to clip the wings of the French usurpers. Already Italy is more violent and most just communication. From end to end of the peninsula it is felt that the very life of the Italian community depends upon foiling the blow which has placed French bayonets over against Sicily and South Italy, and which will make the harbour of Bizerta the constant menace of Italian independence. The French Re-public may believe that it can scorn the just indignation of solitary Italy. The union of Italy and England presents a combination which will shatter the insolance of the Palais Bourbon. Let French interests be safely guarded, let the Kroumirs or other insurgents be quelled and bridled, but the English flag must wave as freely as any tricolour in the Regence of Tunis.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that to gratify a vulgar greed for territory, without even the pretext of having a powerful neighbour against whom to erect a "scientific frontier," France has unfurled the old banner of unjust aggression, a banner on which Emperors whose deeds she since disowned had inscribed amongst others the names of Moscow, Jena, Rome, Mexico, Sedan—names to which the Republic has now added another, which, if not, as we devoutly hope it may not be, associated with such ultimate disgrace as the others, will none the less be regarded by history as a national blunder.

The *Daily Telegraph* considers it impossible for Englishmen to regard without distrust this new proof of the readiness of French statesmen to disregard candour and treaty rights in the interest, legitimate or illegitimate, financial or otherwise, of their country. The French Government should plainly understand that our political interests in Egypt are so predominant that our influence there must be practically as paramount as that of France itself in Tunis, and that the joint control is only tolerated as long as there is no invasion of our superior rights. We deeply regret that there should be this shadow of estrangement between England and France. The present institutions of that country have been welcomed here as promising to secure stability on the basis of freedom, order, and law, and all parties rejoiced to see France recovering her old place among neighbours, however, mistake if they think we can behold with indifference the renewal of a policy that recalls the First Empire rather than the Second, and that two generations ago united all Europe against one aggressive State. An act which will draw the Emperors more closely together, which has irritated Italy and estranged England, has in it the tiny seed of a remote but not impossible "Coalition."

THE TEXT OF THE TREATY.

THE following is the text of the Treaty between France and Tunis, as published by the *Republique Francaise*:—"The Governament of the French Republic, desiring to prevent the continuation of disorders on its frontiers, and to strengthen its relations with the Government of Tunis, has appointed General Breard Delegate Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. 1. The Treaties of Friendship and Commerce existing between France and the Regency are confirmed and renewed. 2. With the view of aiding the Government of the French Republic to obtain the necessary guarantees for the defence of its interests, the Government of the Bey accords to the French Republic every facility to ensure the security of the coast line and the frontiers of the Regency, by an occupation the extent and conditions of which will be settled subsequently. 3. This occupation will cease when the authorities of the Bey shall have proved themselves capable of assuring the safety of the frontier. The Government of the French Republic, on its side, guarantees the States of the Bey against all foreign aggression. 4. The Government of the French Republic guarantees the execution of existing Treaties. 5. The Government of the French Republic is represented at Tunis by a Resident Minister, who will superintend the due carrying out of the above provisions. 6. The Diplomatic agent of the French Republic at Foreign Courts will protect Tunisian subjects and defend their interests. In return the Government of the Bey engages to conclude no treaty, convention, or international act without having informed the Government of the French Republic, and having come to a previous understanding with it on the subject. 7. The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Bey will come to an understanding as to the terms of a settlement of the public debt and the rights of the creditors of the Regency. The conditions of that settlement will be fixed subsequently. 8. A war contribution will be paid by the tribes of the frontier and the coast; the amount of that indemnity and the manner of recovering it will be discussed in future negotiations. 9. To protect French interests against the smuggling of arms and of munitions of war, the Government of the Bey engages to prevent all importation of power and arms. 10. The present Treaty will be submitted for ratification to the President of the French Republic."

LIBELLING THE COUNTESS OF LONSDALE.

AT Marlborough-street Police-court on May 16th. Richard Ludlow Bruges, of Seend House, Melksham Wilts, was brought up in custody, before Mr. Newton, and charged with writing and sending an indescribably filthy and libellous letter of the Earl of Lonsdale concerning the Countess.

Mr. George Lewis appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Montagu Williams for the defence.

Mr. George Lewis said he appeared for Lord Lonsdale to prosecute the prisoner who was a magistrate of the county of Wilts, for writing a filthy and libellous letter to him. Lord Lonsdale had been abroad, and returned to England about April 11. Upon his arrival he found awaiting him at the Turf Club, Piccadilly, the letter in question, which he would hand up to the magistrate. It bore neither the signature nor the address of the writer, but the postmark of Melksham, in Wiltshire. Lord Lonsdale sent the letter to the Post Office authorities, who informed him when it was posted, and then he placed it in the hands of Mr. George Lewis to discover, if possible, the writer of the letter, so that he might be brought to justice. The result of these inquiries was that the letter was clearly traced to the prisoner. It was, of course, unnecessary to say how the information had been obtained; but he would place before the magistrate sufficient evidence to justify the prisoner being remanded to a future occasion.

The Earl of Lonsdale was then called. He said: I live at 14, Carlton House-terrace. I have been absent from England for some time. On my return to London on April 11 I found waiting for me the letter in question. It was enclosed in the envelope produced.

You sent the letter to the Post Office authorities?—Yes. I gave the letter to my secretary to send to the Post Office, and I received the answer produced.

You subsequently placed the letter in the hands of Mr. George Lewis to discover the writer of it, if possible?—Yes.

And on Friday last you applied for a warrant?—Yes.

Do you know the prisoner?—I never saw him before to my knowledge.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Andrew Lansdowne, Inspector of Police, Scotland-yard: I received a warrant from this court on Friday last, and I proceeded to Seend House, near Melksham, Wiltshire, to apprehend prisoner. I did not see him there, but ascertained that he was away. At seven o'clock on Saturday evening I found him at Swindon Junction.

What did you say to him?—I told him I was a police-officer, and had a warrant for his apprehension.

Did you read the warrant to him?—I did.

What did he say?—He said. "Yes."

Did you read the letter to him?—I showed him the letter.

What did he say?—He looked at it and said, "Yes."

Whilst at Swindon did he write that telegram?—He did. I brought him to London.

[The telegram and letter were handed to the magistrate for comparison of the handwriting.]

The witness was not cross-examined.

The following information, sworn by the postmaster of Melksham on the application for the warrant, was then read: "I am a bookseller and stationer. I have seen the letter and envelope which are marked. The envelope produced is one of a class of the envelopes I keep in supply, and the paper produced is similar to what I have in stock. Mr. Richard Bruges is well known to me. To the best of my belief I saw the envelope produced addressed to the Earl of Lonsdale on or about March 16, 1881, and despatched it by the 2·35 mail on that day. I know the hand writing of the prisoner, and I believe the letter and the envelope to be in his handwriting. I have seen him write."

Mr. Lewis: On that evidence I shall ask you to remand the prisoner for a week.

Mr. Montagu Williams: Of course, I cannot have any objection to that; but I hope you will accept bail.

Mr. Lewis: I do not know whether Mr. Williams proposes to offer an explanation, in any shape or form, of the writing of such a letter, before you consider the question of bail. Even if an explanation were offered, I would ask you to take very heavy bail, and give time for inquiries concerning it.

Mr. Montagu Williams: I am not in a position to offer any explanation at present of the letter, which, I need hardly say, is most disgraceful.

Mr. Newton: What bail?

Mr. Montague Williams: You will please fix the amount.

Mr. Newton: Two sureties in £1,000 each, and the prisoner himself in £2,000.

Mr. Lewis: I must ask for some notice of bail. Forty-eight hours' notice is usually given concerning persons in the country, or if it is London bail twenty-four hours.

Mr. Newton: If any one comes here as bail who is known, there is no reason why he should not be accepted at once. But if he is not known notice must be given.

Mr. Montagu Williams: It is easy to telegraph to the country.

The names of two gentlemen were then handed in as sureties.

Mr. Newton: In all cases we have had here where bail from the country is offered time is allowed to inquire into the respectability and worth of the bail.

Mr. Lewis: I shall only ask for twenty-four hours notice, and I shall send down to Melksham and make inquiries concerning the sureties.

The prisoner was then remanded for a week, and twenty-four hours' notice of bail given.

THREATENED RENEWAL OF THE KURDISH INSURRECTION.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on May 18th:—The Porte has received disquieting intelligence from Kurdistan. The Sheikh Obeidullah has again collected a large force, amounting, it is said, to 20,000 men, and is preparing another incursion into Persian territory. The Persian Ambassador has made representations on the subject, and the Government have taken energetic measures to prevent a repetition of the atrocities committed last year.

The *Times* remarks on the above:—The news telegraphed by our Constantinople correspondent that the Sheikh Obeidullah is preparing for another inroad into Persian territory, will recall attention to one of the most frightful tales of massacre and rapine that have come to us even from the East. When, last autumn, news was received that the Kurds were invading and devastating Persia, the origin of the movement was involved in much doubt. Whose subjects exactly the Kurds were, whether the object of the Kurds was to free themselves from Persian rule, whether they were retaliating on the Persian Government for some real or supposed injustice, whether the strings were being pulled by the Turkish Government, or whether the affair was a mere predatory foray, was altogether uncertain. A tolerably definite answer can now be given to these questions, by the help of the correspondence respecting the Kurdish invasion of Persia which has just been laid before Parliament. It has recently grown common to speak of a Kurdish League, and to compare it with the Albanian League as its western counterpart. But, though race, no doubt, goes far to explain the union of the Kurds, the immediate cause of the late Kurdish combination had another origin. The Sheikh Obeidullah was the life and soul of the confederated tribes which have committed such outrages on the Persian frontier. This hardy and ambitious chieftain claims to be a third man in ecclesiastical rank in Islam, and is the acknowledged civil monarch of most of the Kurds. While it is probable that his aims were very definite, embracing an independent dominion over Kurdistan, the chiefs and tribes who followed him had little motive save that of personal attachment or fear, or the desire of plunder. The great difficulty, which has caused grave complications between the Turkish and the Persian Governments, has been that the insurgents were partly Turkish, partly Persian subjects. Here was an inexhaustible field for mutual recrimination between the Porte and the Ministers of the Shah. It was easy for each Government to pose as the lamb and to represent the other as the wolf. Teheran complained that the Sheikh Obeidullah, a Turkish subject, matured his plans on Turkish soil, and first sent his two sons, Abdul-Kader and Sheikh Sadik, to begin the war on Persia, afterwards joining the invading force himself. Constantinople retorted that the cause of the insurrection was Persian cruelty towards the Kurds; that Obeidullah was not implicated; that no organized force, but only individuals had crossed the frontier to join the insurgents. Teheran accused the Porte of instigating the insurrection; the Porte opened its eyes in innocent astonishment, averring that the precautionary measures adopted by the Turkish authorities had gone far to check the insurrection. Over this last point issue was joined. Turkey continued to protest that she was preventing her territory from being used as a base for the marauders' operations. It was evident that Turkish authority in Kurdistan was at the time of the insurrection a mere fiction. The zaptiehs and soldiers would not move without pay, and pay was not forthcoming. Persia pressed in vain for guarantees that the offenders should be punished when they should have been driven into Turkish territory by the Persain armies. A Kurdish defeat was not of the least use if the Kurdish leaders were merely to retire across the frontier to recruit their strength. The Sultan only a fortnight ago, as our Correspondent telegraphed at the time, became tardily convinced that the Sheikh Obeidullah was not an obedient subject; he promised the Persian Government that no repetition of these disorders shall take place, and now, we are told, has taken steps to prevent them.

The history of the rebellion contains episodes of the savage cruelty of which Oriental races seem peculiarly capable. The immediate cause of the outbreak seems to have been a personal injury, as the more deeply-seated cause was personal ambition. A Persian Kurdish chief, Hamza Agha, had been imprisoned in Turkey for crimes committed there. He escaped into Persia, where he was welcomed by his tribe and created their chief. An alleged act of oppression by the governor of the district drove him into revolt. He obtained the powerful aid of the Sheikh Obeidullah, who, in the words of the Persian Government, "kept up an almost entire army on the frontier of Persia and Turkey." Obeidullah sent his sons, Abdul-Kader and Sheikh Sadik, to co-operate with Hamza Agha. Crossing the frontier many thousand strong, they burnt, pillaged, and murdered in all directions. One division advanced to the siege of Urumiah, where it was soon joined by Obeidullah himself. The other marched round the south of Lake Urumiah in the direction of Tabreez. It was in this quarter that the greatest excesses were perpetrated. Most of the towns on the route were sacked. Dreadful tales are told of the scenes which ensued upon the capture of Miandoab. The inhabitants, young and old, male and female, were massacred with every circumstance of atrocity, and those that escaped this fate were driven into exile. Beyond Miandoab the invaders did not penetrate far. Persian troops met them and, after some doubtful engagements, drove them, the Persian Kurds to take refuge in their own strongholds, the Turkish across the frontier. But Kurdish robbers and murderers were succeeded by Persian. The troops of Timour or Taimur Khan, the Persian General, distinguished themselves by savageries worthy of the followers of their General's great namesake. The Persian soldiers are Shiah; a large proportion of the population of the district are Sunni. Perhaps on the plea that these people had fraternized with the Kurds, a general massacre took place in several towns and districts; nor in the feud between the two Mussulman sects did the Christians escape.

Such, briefly, is the tale disclosed by these Parliamentary Papers, and it begets infinite pity at the miserable state of the peoples among whom such things are possible. Scarcely has famine disappeared from Western Persia, when rapine and fanaticism appear to complete its work. The Christians of the district of Urumiah, who are nearly all Nestorians, do not seem to have suffered more than the Mussulmans; indeed, most of the fanatical fury of the two Moslem sects was reserved for each other. Moreover, the Sheikh Obeidullah had reasons for courting the friendship of the Christians, as likely to be useful to him in establishing an independent sovereignty. Thus there is no particular ground in this case for declaiming against Mahomedan oppression of Christians. An interesting report of Consul-General Abbott upon the condition of the Nestorian Christians of Urumia before the descent of the Kurds described them as prosperous, in spite of a few inequalities and unfairnesses of Persian laws affecting them. The evils of fanaticism in these regions can be cured alone by time and gradual civilization. But what is to be said of those pests of Central Asian society who, the slaves of personal ambition or of the lust of plunder, and seizing any opportunity of throwing off the allegiance of the Porte or of the Shah, keep everything in perpetual disquiet and render improvement impossible? A strong military grip is the only influence which they will recognize. This is to be found neither in Persia nor in the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan. It is even doubtful whether the will to repress the Kurdish inroad was not wanting on the part of the Porte as well as the power. It is the belief of our Constantinople Correspondent that the Turkish authorities, seeing the growing power of the Kurds under the hegemony of the Sheik Obeidullah, diverted towards the Persian frontier forces destined to be employed against the authority of the Porte. Perhaps such a suspicion is unnecessary. It is enough to surmise that the Porte encouraged the Kurdish combination in opposition to Armenian interests, just as it was quite ready to see the Albanians assert themselves against the Greeks and Montenegrins. Whether the Sultan instigated the outbreak or not, he was culpably backward in taking the proper steps to avert the horrors which actually occurred. If he has tardily recognized his duty in this matter, the result is chiefly due to the continued representations of Mr. Goschen.

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9 drums marine paint, blue and slate colour.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY METALS AND GOODS AT THE METAL MART, BYCULLA.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instruction to submit to Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, at 4 p.m., and on subsequent WEDNESDAYS, at the Metal Mart, Byculla, sundry metals and goods belonging to the late firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., consisting of rain water pipes, paint, India rubber hose and belting, weighing machines, crab winches, hardware of sorts, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of landed property at Parel, near the Gas Company's Works.
Notice is hereby given that THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Subhaivijajee Jasvijajee and Lallubhoy Jasvijajee, the undermentioned property in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th day of July 1878.
All that piece or parcel of land partly consisting of Government ground and partly of Fazendari ground, situate, lying and being on the western side of Parell Road in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,491 square yards (of which 3,608 square yards are Government ground and 4,883 square yards are Fazendari land) or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 94, new No. 16,384, and new survey 2,287 in the Island of the said Hubbhaivijajee Jasvijajee, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the said Parell Road, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the house and vacant ground of Virji Nuthoo, and on or towards the south partly by the vacant ground of Jao Roderick, and partly by the property of Govindumdas Bhaidas, and through which said premises the New Foras Road runs from south to north, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Subhaivijajee Jasvijajee, and are now in the occupation of Hubbhaivijajee Jasvijajee and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, solicitors at their office No. 23, in Rampart Row.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 8th June, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

SUIT No. 531 OF 1880.
RUNCHORDDASS CANJEE *vs.* PESTONJEE SHAPOORJEE.
Pursuant to a decree made in the above suit, dated the 14th day of February, 1881. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from the plaintiff in this suit, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., on account and risk of the defendant, a large quantity of very valuable plated ware by "Elkington & Co.," comprising tea and dessert spoons and forks, mustard and gravey spoons, soup and sauce ladles, fish, meat, and poultry carvers, oval and round corner dishes of various sizes, soup tureen, sauce boats, and salt cellars, 18, 16, and 14 inches dish covers, cruet, pickle, and egg-frame, 18 inch dishes, knife rests, tea-set, sugar basins, hot milk jugs and covers, cream jugs, tea-strainers, toast racks, sugar tong, &c., &c.
The above are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major J. Parr.
The property will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., &c.:—
On account of the concerned—
GIMPS } 20 Casks Hock.
K 1
GIMPS } 10 do. do.
K 2
21 Iron fireproof safes by Thomas Whithers.
1 handsome English built buggy with handsome fast-trotting Bay Australian horse and harness.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—
A large sized Pleasure sailing yacht, two masts sails, very roomy cabin, sofas, dining table, couches, &c., complete, the property of His Highness the Nawab of Joonagher.
The above yacht is at present lying at the Mazagon Bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE PROPERTY AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION, BOREE BUNDER.
On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of lost luggage.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, next to Mr. Grooms bungalow, the very elegant and richly carved blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, rich Brussels carpets, &c., the property of His Highness the Nawab of Hyderabad and other gentlemen.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 8th June, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nest, Chinchpogly Flats, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English built light brougham and a small phaeton, 1 strong bay and 1 grey Arab horse, sets of single harness, &c., the property of Alfred Baylis, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet, breakfast, pickle and liquor frames, tea and coffee services, spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as dining, drawing room, pier, writing, side, washband and dressing tables, drawing room, easy, low, folding, reclining and mallet settees, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, dumb waiter, conversation couches, teapoys, china work table, toilet stands, iron and washwood bedsteads, always with mirror glass, wardrobes, clothes and gownpresses, sewing machine, chest-of-drawers, dressing glasses, English made washband stand with furniture, table lamps, bath, dispense and cook room furniture and utensils, English made gentleman's saddle with bridle, &c.
At 2 p.m.
I strong English built circular front double seated miniature brougham by F. J. Smith and Co., London.
I light mail phaeton.
1 strong bay arab horse.
1 strong arab horse.
Sets of brass and silver mounted single harness.
The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH MADE JEWELLERY.
On MONDAY next, the 13th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms an Invoice of valuable Jewellery comprising sets of brooches and earings set with diamond and pearls, brooches set with diamond and emeralds, diamond, ruby, emerald turquoise and sapphire rings, gold watches